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SOFIA RADIO REPORTS POPE'S ARRIVAL IN POLAND

AU021950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, arrived in Poland today. In the afternoon a meeting was held between Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman, with the visiting pope. Edward Gierek and Pope John Paul II delivered speeches. Following this, talks with the visiting pope were held.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS, PRESS RELEASE REPORTED

AU011942 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)--Mr Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, left for Romania today. He was on an official visit to Bulgaria, from May 28 through June 1.

It is said in a press release distributed here today, that Mr Ram, who visited the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of national defence, Mr Dorbi Dzhurov, has had formal talks with him. The talks have passed off in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. It is said in the release that the two ministers have emphasized the fruitfulness of Bulgaro-Indian relations and have reviewed some aspects of bilateral relations. They have exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest.

"They stressed the determination of their governments to keep on strengthening and consolidating bilateral cooperation in the best interests of the two peoples, in the interests of detente and peace and in the world," reads the release.

The satisfaction is also revealed which the two ministers have expressed with the results achieved at their talks. "We are convinced that the talks constitute a contribution to the promotion of bilateral relations," reads the release.

It is said further on that Mr Jagjivan Ram has visited army units, military projects and holiday complexes.

The release recalls that Mr Jagjivan Ram was received by Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov and by Bulgaria's Prime Minister Stanko Todorov. It is pointed out that a useful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest had taken place during the meetings.

This morning the Indian deputy prime minister and minister of defence and the Bulgarian minister of national defence, together with the Bulgarian deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Andrey Lukanov, signed a protocol on the results of the talks.

KUBADINSKI CONVEYS GREETINGS TO PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

AU012044 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Lisbon, June 1 (BTA)--At today's session of the 9th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] the leader of the Bulgarian party delegation, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, read a message of greetings on behalf of the CC of the BCP, of all the Bulgarian communists and working people.

"It was with great attention that we heard the report of the CC of the PCP, read by the secretary general of the party, Mr Alvaro Cunhal. We are convinced that the congress will contribute to the further rallying of the communists and all progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle for democracy and social progress," it is said in the greetings message.

"We, Bulgarian communists, closely followed the heroic struggle of the Portuguese communists, democrats and patriots against the fascist dictatorship of Salazar-Caetano and saluted the people's victory of April 25, 1974."

The message expresses admiration for the consistent policy of the PCP in defence of the young Portuguese democracy and the revolutionary acquisitions: the agrarian reform, nationalizations and workers' control, for the efforts to protect the vital interests of workers, peasants and all working people.

"The PCP became a real political force in the country and the solving of the important national problems without it is difficult. Its growing influence and the continuous strengthening of its internal unity are confirmation of the correctness of the political line which it is unswervingly pursuing in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism", it is emphasized in the message.

"The real socialism that we are building up with every new day confirms its advantages over capitalism. We will continue to follow this road. We will continue to make use of the rich Soviet experience and will deepen our friendship and cooperation with the USSR", Mr Kubadinski declared. He pointed out that the foreign policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria is directed to ensuring lasting peace and cooperation between the peoples.

Bulgaria attaches great importance to the situation in the Balkans. She is doing everything possible and has made considerable contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace and security on the Balkan Peninsula, to the promotion of friendship, understanding and goodneighbourly relations between the Balkan states.

"We consider it a supreme duty of all the communist parties to make efforts for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism", the message reads.

As regards the friendly links between the Bulgarian and Portuguese peoples which received particular impetus after April 25, 1974, Mr Kubadinski pointed out that the closest and most comradely relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party are an important element of these links.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OPREA ARRIVES 3 JUNE

AU031805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bulgaria on a businesslike visit.

At Sofia airport he was greeted by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Petur Danailov and Petre Duminica, the two countries' ambassadors, were also at the airport.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE INTERVIEWED ON CSSR VISIT

LD032334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the Angolan People's Republic, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia. Before departure by air, we asked him to assess the results of his visit, and about his view of the situation in the southern part of the African continent:

[Jorge--begin recording in Portuguese with superimposed Czech translation] In the course of the nearly week-long stay of the Angolan delegation in your country, very useful and fruitful talks were held with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek about the mutual relations between our two countries and about the possibilities for further cooperation. We were also received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. In the course of the talks we agreed upon a friendly and comradely nature of the relations between our two countries. Therefore, we are leaving very satisfied since we have had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the development of a socialist society, to visit various enterprises and to learn personally about the development of agriculture and industry. We have had confirmed again the proverbial hospitality of your people and we are going back to Angola with very positive impressions.

Regarding the situation in the south of Africa, in my view it is very tense since there are still nations which are subject to racial discrimination or which have not yet liberated themselves from the colonial yoke. The situation has been aggravated especially since the racist regime of the South African Republic stepped up its aggressive actions against the so-called border countries, and above all against the Angolan People's Republic. Our country supports national liberation movements, such as SWAPO, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the African National Congress. We in Angola, the party and the government, are determined to provide all the necessary aid to the national liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and the South African Republic, irrespective of the consequences which may arise from the fulfillment of this internationalist duty.

In conclusion, I would like to pass on a comradely greeting on behalf of the Angolan people to our armed struggle for our independence. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO SCORES 'LIES' ABOUT BULGARIAN CAIRO EMBASSY

AU011305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "Operation Intimidation"]

[Text] Six representatives of the opposition, among them (Ahmed Tahu), a deputy of the present parliament, and (Leula Gabbali), a lady journalist, have just been arrested by the Egyptian police, at the very time the preelection campaign for the People's Assembly is going on. These people were absurdly accused of maintaining "criminal relations" with the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo. According to the official statement, this apparently became evident from documents that were purportedly seized by the Egyptian security authorities during the illegal invasion of the premises of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo last December.

But here, too, lies have short feet. The "documents" in question exist only in the imagination of the Egyptian authorities. The workers of the Bulgarian Embassy had, in fact, destroyed the entire embassy archives prior to the threatening attack. After this revelation the Egyptian minister of interior could be heard to say that, allegedly, the appropriate documents had been found in the garden of the embassy of the Bulgarian People's Republic. [paragraph continues]

Were it not for the fact that this was a serious matter, such a declaration would have made the entire matter grotesque. It is definitely not a habit of representative offices to embellish the flower beds in their gardens with confidential documents. Moreover, no such documents existed.

But this is in fact something quite different. Namely, one of the attempts to intimidate and suppress the opposition to the present government's capitulationist policy, which has brought the government into obvious isolation in the Middle East. Incidentally, among those arrested were also members of the National Front Party, which was set up in April [1979] and the registration of which has not yet been accepted by the authorities. This party unites the patriotically oriented representatives of the liberal bourgeois circles.

The arbitrary arrests will nevertheless hardly achieve their aim. They merely confirm the nervousness of official Cairo over the strengthening criticism of its "clearance sale" of national Arab interests also inside the country.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON AFGHAN 'EMIGRE UNDERWORLD'

LD032318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The current situation in Afghanistan, which has recently become the target of growing attacks by domestic and foreign reactionaries, is the topic of a commentary by editor Jaroslav Sturma:

The democratizing changes in Afghanistan following last year's April people's democratic revolution and the fact that the country has joined the camp of progressive countries have aroused and still give to an increasingly blatant and peevish reaction from the enemies of the Afghan revolution, which has led the people of this Central Asian state out of the feudal dark ages.

Naturally, we are not talking about mere abstract threats against the current people's government of Afghanistan. The former feudal-artistocratic elite and some religious circles, fanned from abroad, are ready to do everything possible to get back their lost priviliges. The March uprising in Herat showed that reaction intends to use any means of struggle against the people, including armed provocations and terror. Recently subversive actions of the Afghan emigre underworld operating from Pakistan, have considerably grown. The focus of the recent armed attacks was in several settlements in the Afghan provinces of Konar and Paktia. Furthermore, the plan of the counterrevolutionary forces, namely, to carry out a frontal armed attack on Afghanistan with the support of imperialist intelligence services and Beijing, has become increasingly obvious.

The guerrillas, until recently scattered and isolated, have been joining each other and heavy arms are appearing in their arsenals. In a word, Afghan and international reaction is in a hurry. In neighboring Pakistan several thousands of Afghan insurgents armed with American and Chinese weapons and trained--by whom else but Chinese advisers--in the methods of a guerrilla warfare, are concentrated. The American CIA, which of course, cannot be far away when such plans are being executed, sees the main force of the large-scale armed action against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Afghan emigre organization, the Muslim Brotherhood. Its representative, Mujaddedi, who is a hopeless reactionary, has described himself as the leader of the so-called Front of National Liberation. As he himself said, he is determined to join anybody to a fight against the people's power in Afghanistan. This has been confirmed by cooperation between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Maoist Sorha and Sholeh Javid groups, whose members stirred up unrest some time ago in the Afghan (Arhar) and then withdrew back to Pakistan. [paragraph continues]

Although the Pakistani government categorically denies that anti-Afghan activity is being carried out from Pakistani territory, the western press daily carries reports on the bases of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in northern Pakistan. For example, from the town of (?Lahore) in the Punjab and from other places. It may be that Pakistan is being dragged into someone else's adventures to some extent against its own will. Be that as it may, gangs of Afghan insurgents and their foreign protectors are able to behave quite freely on Pakistani territory. Therefore Pakistan, despite the loud denials of these clear facts, must take into account above all the serious consequences this situation can have for it. The point is that the overwhelming majority of the Afghan population supports the revolutionary achievements and is ready to defend them with arms. After all, this was confirmed by the collapse of the above-mentioned uprising in Herat which was put down with the cooperation of the Afghan citizens. The Afghan people are too well aware of what they have gained through the April revolution of 1978. The Afghans also know that their struggle is supported by the progressive world, led by the Soviet Union, which has turned from a traditional friend of Afghanistan into its consistent ally after the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES HUSAK'S SYRIA VISIT

AU311440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Joint Contribution"]

[Text] The official friendly visit of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium general secretary and CSSR president, to the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] has again confirmed that in this friendly country, to which we are bound by traditional ties of many years' standing, we have good friends. The international reaction to the Czechoslovak-Syrian negotiations shows that they have far transcended the framework of bilateral relations and that they have become a significant component of the socialist community's efforts to consolidate peace and to achieve a just solution to the conflict situation in the Middle East, in harmony with the interests of the people in the Arab countries. In this way the visit documented how actively Socialist Czechoslovakia is contributing to the common efforts of the countries of the socialist community for the consolidation of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

The communique published at the conclusion of the visit, as well as the documents signed during the course of the visit--the consular arrangement, the plans for carrying out cooperation in the sphere of medical care and culture, as well as the protocol encompassing the joint course of the two countries in economic and scientific-technical cooperation--indicate the work and specific nature of the Czechoslovak-Syrian negotiations. The results of these negotiations represent a reliable platform on which the two countries' good cooperation of many years will continue to develop.

In evaluating the Czechoslovak-Syrian negotiations at his press conference in Damascus, Comrade Gustav Husak said that their results represent a significant contribution to the two countries' joint efforts in the battle for peace and for a just solution to the explosive situation in the Middle East that was created after the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreements concluded under the U.S. patronage. The Damascus negotiations again resounded with the principled and unambiguous condemnation of the separate agreements which merely escalate the tension in the Middle East and enhance the danger of military conflicts, the impact of which would be dangerous not only for this sensitive area of the world but also for peace on a global scale. [paragraph continues]

The separate treaty establishes conditions for setting up an imperialist-Zionist pact in the Middle East and on the African continent, a pact aimed against the Arab people and the African peoples who are fighting for their national liberation and for the defense of their independence.

Together with the other countries of the socialist community, and in keeping with the deeply humane principles followed by our foreign policy, Socialist Czechoslovakia consistently condemns the continuing Israeli occupation of the Arab territories as well as the fact that the Arab people of Palestine are being denied their basic human rights, that they are being denied the right to return to their homes, the right of self-determination and the right to set up their own independent state. We condemn the Israeli's colonializing and racist policy in the occupied Arab territories, including the establishment of Israeli settlements and the brutal attacks against the territories of surrounding Arab states. We have stressed this standpoint of ours again, and unambiguously. This was highly appreciated both in Syria itself, and--as indicated by the international reaction to this--also by other Arab countries and by the entire progressive peace-loving world.

According to Czechoslovakia's opinion, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by comprehensively solving the question of the Middle East on the basis of a withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and by implementing the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine in harmony with the UN resolutions and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people.

This attitude is highly appreciated in the progressive Arab world, and also highly valued by the Palestinian Arab people. It was also highly appraised by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, during his meeting with Comrade Husak. 'Arafat said that in the just battle of the Palestinian people it is of enormous help if they can rely on our solidarity and the solidarity of other socialist countries.

It is only natural that the situation in the Middle East held the central place in the political talks conducted by Comrade Gustav Husak with the SAR President and Secretary General of the Ba'th Party Hafiz al-Asad. It is natural that the two statesmen also expressed their basic stand on other international matters: Disarmament, the continuation of the process of international detente, European security and the movement of nonalined countries. The Damascus negotiations also stressed that the victory of the peoples' national liberation revolution in Iran is a great success of the Iranian people and that it establishes favorable prerequisites for development and social progress in that country. The negotiations condemned the discrimination and apartheid in south African racist states, as well as the racists' armed actions against Angola, Mozambique and other African frontline states.

The Czechoslovak-Syrian summit talks yield new and significant suggestions and establish a yet firmer platform for intensifying the cooperation of the two friendly countries. The two countries expressed their will to continue to place primary emphasis on the development of firm mutual political relations and in this context they stressed the significance of further deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and the Ba'th Party. The development of trade and economic relations was evaluated. The results of the negotiations which were conducted in parallel with the talks of the top representatives of the two countries establish further good prerequisites for this, as do the documents signed in Damascus, which include cooperation in the economic and trade spheres, in medical care and in the solution of cultural and consular matters.

The official friendly visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to the SAR was a mission of friendship in the interests of intensifying cooperation and consolidating peace. This is also the way it was understood by the Syrian people. Wherever Comrade Husak and the members of his entourage went, they encountered an enthusiastic welcome which expressed the deep feelings harbored by the people of this friendly Arab country toward our people. In Syria we have good friends and the results of the visit establish a new and yet firmer framework for developing our traditional friendship of many years. This framework is part of the moisaic which is formed by the efforts aimed at achieving a world of peace, justice and cooperation among the peoples.

FRENCH PAPER REPORTS PRAGUE ARRESTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

LD011047 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 79 p 6 LD

[Text] Between 0500 hours and 0600 hours during the night of 29 May searches were made of the Prague homes of 10 human rights defenders, all of whom were apprehended by the police, according to their friends. They are two Charter 77 spokesman, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Benda, writer and former charter spokesman Vaclav Havel (still with a 14-month suspended prison sentence hanging over him), the former Trotskiyist leader and son-in-law of Jaroslav Sabata Mr Peter Uhl, who is more closely involved in the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted People (VONS) and other Charter and VONS activists: Rudolf Battek, Jiri Runi, Ludvig Pacovsky, Jiri Nemec and his wife Dana and Mrs Jarmila Belikova.

The search warrants were issued under article 98 of the penal code which sanctions "subversion against the republic." Various Charter texts, information statements issued by VONS and various "Samizdat" publications were seized.

BRIEFS

POLISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture and Food department led by department head J. Wojtecki, which studied in the CSSR the experiences gained from implementing the party's agricultural policy, left Prague on 25 May. Toward the end of their visit the Polish comrades were received by Milos Jakes, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Bratislava PAVDA in Slovak 26 May 79 p 2 AU]

SPRING SOWING--By 22 May potatoes had been sown on 98.1 percent of the planned acreage and silage corn on 90.0 percent of the planned acreage in the CSSR. Spring crops have been sown on an acreage exceeding by 15 percent the figure envisaged by the plan, due to the necessary plowing under of part of the winter crops. Although a few hundred hectares of grain corn remain to be sown in east Slovakia and south Moravia, the acreage already sown exceeds last year's figures by 1,300 hectares. Some 24,000 hectares of sugar beets, which is 11.6 percent of the total acreage, had been thinned out by 21 May. This represents a delay compared with last year's results when 35.7 percent of all sugar beets had been thinned out by the same time. Fodder crops cultivated on arable land have been harvested from 8,000 hectares so far, which is 1.8 percent of the total acreage. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

ADN REPORTS POPE JOHN PAUL'S ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW

LD022053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[ADN Correspondent Paul Weinreich Report]

[Text] Warsaw--The head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, met first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Gierek, Polish President Henryk Jablonski, and other Polish personages in Warsaw today. The pope, who arrived in Poland this morning, has been invited by the Polish Episcopate.

During the meeting in Belweder Palace, Edward Gierek stressed the importance of peace, which is today's most imperative requirement. He said that the hopes of the peoples were concentrated on detente and on ending the arms race.

The pope recalled the great suffering which World War II had caused the Polish people. A new period in the history of the Polish fatherland had begun with the end of the war.

Following the meeting, the pope laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and celebrated a pontifical mass in Victory Square.

Upon his arrival in Warsaw, the pope had expressed the wish that the visit would also assist the drawing closer together and the cooperation of peoples. He was welcomed at the Warsaw military airfield by the president of Poland, Henryk Jablonski, and the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

HONECKER CABLES CONDOLENCES TO CARTER ON PLANE CRASH

AU311705 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker Telegram to President Carter on Plane Accident: GDR Condolences to the United States"]

[Text] To the President of the United States of America
Mr James Earl Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Very Esteemed Mr President,

The report on the tragic plane catastrophe has deeply moved me. Permit me to assure you and through you all those affected by the accident of my sincere sympathy.

Erich Honecker

Chairman of the GDR State Council.

PRESS STATEMENT ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU012123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text of joint "press statement" on the 28-30 May official visit to the GDR by Bulgarian foreign minister Petur Mladenov]

[Text] At the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, came to the GDR from 28-30 May 1979 for an official friendly visit.

Petur Mladenov was received for a friendly talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria conveyed the most cordial greetings from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, which were reciprocated in an equally cordial manner by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker acquainted the foreign minister with the varied initiatives of the GDR working people for the successful implementation of decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and for the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. He praised the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Minister Petur Mladenov reported on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the following national party conference and BCP Central Committee meeting as well as on the preparation for the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

The foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was also received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Petur Mladenov placed wreaths at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism at Unter den Linden and at the memorial for the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria underlined the great importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 14 September 1977, which ushered in a new, higher phase in the relations between the two states and peoples. They paid tribute to the significant influence of the meetings and talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the overall development prospects for relations between the GDR and Bulgaria. The ministers noted that the stipulations agreed upon by the two party and state leaderships are being implemented in a purposeful way. They discussed measures for an even closer shaping of mutual cooperation.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to work with all their might for the continuous strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, of the comprehensive cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework and that of CEMA.

In their discussion of international questions, the foreign ministers dedicated special attention to the stipulations of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states of 23 November 1978, which are aimed at consolidating the expansion of the process of detente and at making it irreversible, at disarmament, lasting peace and international security, cooperation among the peoples and social progress in the world.

Both ministers emphasized that international detente and the positive political processes connected with it can only be lasting if they are complemented by effective measures of military detente and disarmament. They confirmed the determination of their states to implement the proposals contained in the communique of the Budapest meeting of the foreign ministers committee on military detente, the limitation of armaments and disarmament by adopting concrete practical steps.

Both sides welcome the forthcoming conclusion of the new agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic armaments. They expressed the hope that this significant agreement will soon enter into force so as to positively influence the international atmosphere and to favor further steps toward military detente.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are convinced that the soonest possible conclusion of a treaty between all CSCE participating states in renouncing the first use of nuclear as well as of conventional weapons against each other would constitute an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security on the European continent.

The foreign ministers expressed their governments' readiness to work actively for the immediate preparations of a conference of all European states, the United States and Canada on a political level on questions of military detente.

Both sides spoke out in favor of effective results at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The constructive proposals of the socialist states create favorable preconditions for this.

The ministers expressed the governments' concerns on the intensification of the arms race on behalf of the NATO states and declared that due to this policy the Warsaw Pact member states could not but maintain at the necessary level the defense power of the socialist community of states in the interest of securing peace.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria advocate the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. They confirmed the attitude that the forthcoming meeting of the representatives of the CSCE participating states in Madrid is called upon to contribute to the strengthening and deepening of detente, to the consolidation of security and the extension of cooperation on the continent. The ministers emphasized that the realistic and constructive atmosphere of the meeting, which above all must be characterized by the interest of all its participants in practical results, is of great importance for the meeting's success.

Both sides emphatically reject any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states through misapplying the Helsinki Final Act.

The ministers for foreign affairs stressed anew the fundamental significance of the strict adherence to the treaties between the socialist states and the FRG as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin for the continuation of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Both sides resolutely condemned China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The expansionist and hegemonist policy of China's present leaders proves that they have sided with the aggressive forces of imperialism and constitute a severe threat to world peace.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirm their firm solidarity with the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people and assure the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea of their full support.

On the situation in the Middle East the ministers stated that peace and security in this region can only be guaranteed by a comprehensive and lasting settlement, resulting from collective efforts of all interested sides, including the Palestive Liberation Organization. The Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements increase the tension in this area.

The foreign ministers underlined the active solidarity of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa for their national and social liberation, against racism and apartheid.

Both sides emphasized the significance of the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonalined states in Havana for the further strengthening of the cooperation between these countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, security and consolidation of international detente.

The Bulgarian side pays tribute to the active, principled policy of the GDR for the securing of a lasting peace, security and cooperation in central Europe and in the world.

The GDR values highly the active, principled policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which aim at consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, especially its contribution to the development of goodneighborly relations, of stability and understanding in the Balkans.

The talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality as well as of complete agreement on all questions discussed.

The ministers of foreign affairs signed an agreement on the states and activity of the culture and information centers in Berlin and Sofia.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Berlin, 30 May 1979

HORST SINDERMANN RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER OF TRADE

LD011950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of SED Central Committee Politburo, today received Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade. The minister is visiting the GDR for the fourth session of the GDR-Iraq Standing Committee.

Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri brought a message from Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, president of Iraq and secretary general of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman. During the talk, which passed in an open and friendly atmosphere, topical questions of international developments were discussed.

The two sides emphasized the need to unite all peace-loving democratic states and forces against the policy of the imperialists in order to bring about a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. They affirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the many years of relations between the two states and at the same time, underlined the many possibilities for further long-term development and planned cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. He reaffirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL RECEIVES SEIBT-LED SED DELEGATION

AU301605 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On Monday [28 May], Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, received a delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission led by its chairman, Kurt Seibt. In the course of the friendly and cordial talk Kurt Seibt conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Kurt Seibt was awarded the high-ranking Mongolian Order of the North Star for his merits in the strengthening of the friendship between the two fraternal parties and states.

For 1 week the delegation acquainted itself with the work of the MPRP's Central Auditing Commission and conducted a fruitful exchange of experience in Ulaanbaatar as well as in the countryside.

SED'S HERRMANN RECIEVES POLISH JOURNALISTS

AU302015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On Monday [28 May] Joachim Herrmann, Politburo Member and SED Central Committee secretary, received the members of the "Club for International Questions" from the journalist federation of the Polish People's Republic, as well as the Polish journalists accredited in the GDR, for a friendly talk. The representative journalist delegation is visiting the GDR in connection with its forthcoming 30th anniversary.

Joachim Herrmann informed the Polish guests of the main directions of the GDR's domestic and foreign policies. He emphasized the great significance of the most recent meeting between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the further development of fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. He paid tribute to the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and to the GDR's 30th anniversary as common historic events in the life of both peoples. Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR, participated in the meeting. On behalf of the Polish journalists Marian Podkowinski, chairman of the "Club for International Questions", emphasized the historic magnitude of the alliance between the two states and peoples and its results in everyday life.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE'S ROTH INTERVIEWED ON AID TO AFRICA

AU312010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Berlin: "Further Comprehensive Aid to the Fighting Africa: Successful Conclusion of Solidarity Week in the GDR"]

[Text] Kurt Roth, secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, reaffirmed in an ADN interview the continuation of the firm and proven solidarity with fighting Africa after the conclusion of the GDR week of solidarity with Africa.

It was a particular concern of the solidarity week, which has already become a fine tradition in the republic, "to convey to the peoples, particularly those of southern Africa, the certainty that the GDR citizens are actively siding with them."

Kurt Roth listed as a pivotal point of solidarity of action in the children's international year the providing of goods that will above all benefit the children in the refugee camps of the liberation organizations, but also in providing aid to the progressive African states for the development of their health service and education. Since the beginning of last year the committee has provided more than M15 million, mostly from donations of the working people, for such solidarity goods.

Recipients of such vital supplies were among others children, women and men in Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar and the People's Republic of the Congo. The People's Republic of Angola received vaccines against measles for more than 50,000 children. A total of 30,000 textbooks and 10,000 drawing pads were sent to children of socialist Ethiopia.

The solidarity committee secretary assessed the training of cadres in the GDR as another type of assistance. More than 200 young cadres from the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa alone are acquiring expert knowledge at colleges and professional schools for their future tasks in their homelands while some 500 cadres are undergoing vocational training. Some 180 wounded strugglers are now receiving medical treatment at republican health institutions.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN BORDER VIOLATORS FROM WEST BERLIN

AU312005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Border Violators Detained"]

[Text] On 26 May 1979 three men entered GDR territory in Hagenow Kreis, Schwerin Bezirk, with a collapsible dinghy from the FRG and were detained. The persons concerned are (West) Berlin citizens Guenther Mathiesen, Heinz-Dieter Kraemer and Frank Klar. They were taken to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

KRENZ DELIVERS FDJ PROGRESS REPORT TO SED POLITBURO

DW311525 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1409 GMT 31 May 79 DW

[Progress report of the FDJ Central Council to the SED Politburo at SED Central Committee headquarters in Berlin delivered by SED Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the Politburo, dear friends and comrades: The time has come now. In these hours hundreds of thousands by road and by rail are coming from all basic organizations of the Free German Youth to participate in our organization's meeting in Berlin. It is an expression of the trustful relationship between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and its fighting reserve, the Free German Youth, that we have an opportunity to report to the party leadership prior to this social climax on the feats of the youth for the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic.

Here in the house of the Central Committee the FDJ drive began a year and a half ago when the Politburo of the SED Central Committee met with the Central Council of the FDJ and the first kreis secretaries of our socialist youth organization. The months that have passed since then were marked by the great action during which the youth participated in the broad popular movement preparatory to the 30th anniversary of the GDR. In this campaign the struggle for the red honor flags of the SED with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck decisively stimulated the life and work in the basic organizations of our federation.

The experiences which the revolutionary workers movement gathered under the red flag found access to the daily life of the youth of our German Democratic Republic. The young generation is particularly committed to these militant traditions and the ideals of the communists. The unity of youth and socialism is part of the unshakable historical facts in the first worker-peasant state on German soil. [applause]

It turned out to be true what you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, wrote in an article for the periodical EINHEIT as early as in March 1946. The party will be the magnet which will attract the active youth with irresistible force. This is how it was, and this is how it is today. The Free German Youth is following the clear course of the party. The policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany imbues the life of the youth with meaning and gives each and every young person the confidence of being needed and respected.

What are the feats with which the FDJ and its Pioneer organization Ernst Thaelmann come to the National Youth Festival? The most important results include the fact that the number of young people who as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists make their own contribution toward our good cause of peace and socialism, has considerably increased. In the daily effort for the fulfillment of the self-posed fighting programs the understanding consolidated that only he can be an active organizer of our new order who deeply penetrates the policy of the SED, who is guided by the decisions of the 9th SED Party Congress.

With the help of the members of the party, the veterans of the revolutionary struggle and of work, a broad movement developed in the Free German Youth toward familiarizing the young generation with the development and growth of its socialist fatherland and to further shape their great responsibility for the continuation of the work of their mothers and fathers. The growing interests of the youth in questions of international development and of the socialist revolution in the GDR precipitated also in the fact that the tested forms of political-ideological work in our youth organization, the membership meetings, the indoctrination year, the dialogs on the winning of the Pin for Good Knowledge, and the youth forums, have gained in quality and attracted more friends.

In the more than 80,000 circles of young socialists our members acquire fundamental knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. Since the beginning of the FDJ drive entitled "GDR 30," 854,187 young people acquired the Pin for Good Knowledge, vivid testimony to the political rights of the youth, its awareness of the organization of socialist democracy, and its readiness to accept responsibility for social life was the election of more than 20,000 deputies as bearers of an FDJ mandate on 20 May this year.

The past months have shown clearly and again that proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist solidarity essentially determine the political attitude of the youth of our country. Where it is necessary at the side of the Leninist Komsomol of the Soviet Union and the fraternal organizations from the countries of the socialist community to support the struggle of the peoples against imperialist exploitation, against neocolonialism and neofascism, against racism and apartheid, the FDJ members and the members of its Pioneer organization are doing their part in word and deed.

Without exaggerating we may state today: The Free German Youth is aware of its responsibility here in the center of Europe, at the seam between the two antagonistic social systems, for making socialism stronger every day. Our enemies who are not even capable of guaranteeing the youth in their sphere of power the fundamental right to work and a good vocational training, cannot understand what youth is capable of in a country in which exploitation of man by man has been abolished. Whether they like it or not, they have to acknowledge that the youth of the German Democratic Republic is prepared to defend its homeland, its revolutionary achievements, against all plots of the enemy of socialism and peace. [strong applause]

Dear comrades, the FDJ drive titled "GDR 30" has continued the good tradition of our socialist youth organization to be on deck where it is necessary to score maximum results for the strengthening of the GDR's economic power, in learning and studying, and in the protection of the socialist homeland. In industry and agriculture the FDJ collectives had planned to come to the national youth festival with fulfilled plans. We can report today that they have kept their words. Side by side with the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] the youth organization actively participated in socialist competition.

Since the beginning of our FDJ drive 80 million hours of worktime were saved, material preserves worth M1.6 billion were opened, 419,238 tons of scrap metal were procured, 50,320 tons of waste paper were put to reuse, 9,233 apartment units were remodeled and improved, and M22.4 million was accrued under the FDJ action of fodder economy. [applause]

Outstandingly sharing in these results are the 31,144 youth brigades and 89,504 youth projects. In the central youth project titled "FDJ Initiative," in Berlin alone 10,527 delegates of the FDJ from all bezirke of the republic urrently are working in 519 youth brigades and 192 partial youth projects. In the bezirk-administered construction sites alone they scored a construction output of M453.9 million in 1978. It is primarily via the Masters of Tomorrow Fair that the FDJ contributes to the task expressly posed by the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee of introducing the results of science and technology in production more rapidly. In 1978 2.4 million boys and girls participated in this fair with 683,860 exhibits.

The FDJ basic organization of the secondary schools, the vocational training institutes, universities, colleges, and technical schools in the course of the FDJ drive to date constantly better lived up to their responsibility for class education, awareness and purposive learning and studying. The 200,000 FDJ members at secondary schools and the 43,00 FDJ students who worked in FDJ pupil and/or student brigades in 1978, came to know the strength of the socialist youth organization in common productive work, thus consolidating their collectives, and did a valuable service to our national economy.

The mass action in defense policy and defense sports titled "Signal 30" manifested the the determination of the members of the FDJ and the GST [Society for Sports and Technology] not to relax in the efforts to defend socialism effectively at any time. During this action 30,000 military-policy roundtable talks with more than 1 million young people were held. It is with particular joy that we report that the FDJ members in the National People's Army, the border troops of the GDR, the German People's Police, and in the organs of the Ministry for State Security are contributing with exemplary initiative toward a high level of combat and fighting readiness of the GDR armed organs.

Dear comrades and friends, in the past several months the FDJ increasingly helped create more possiblities for sensibly organizing the leisure time of the young through culture, sports, and tourism. Artistic activities and the encounter of new works of art and literature (?promoted) in the FDJ collectives socialist attitudes and new initiatives. The development of the creative talents of the youth in these fields, too, once again confirms that never before in the history of the German people was there any time in which art and literature had been able to breathe as freely as they can today in our German Democratic Republic. [applause]

In the basic organizations and youth clubs of the FDJ about 30,000 political-cultural programs were created which are devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The quality and the number of the youth dances have further improved. The more than 30,000 FDJ singing clubs contribute to a good political climate in their FDJ basic organizations. [paragraph continues]

Within the framework of the tourist action titled "My Home GDR," more than half a million made excursions and hikes to the memorials of the struggle of the German and international workers movement, became more familiar with sites of the building of socialism, and opened up for themselves the beauties of our socialist homeland. For 160,000 young people the FDJ Jugendtourist Travel Bureau made possible a trip to fraternal countries. In this period nearly 66,000 FDJ members traveled to the country of Lenin. Thus, 500,000 FDJ members and young people have gone to the Soviet Union since the establishment of Jugendtourist.

The preparations of the National Youth Festival has given new impetus to the joint sports program of the DTSB [German Sports and Gymnastics Association] of the GDR, the FDGB, and the FDJ; 1.8 million members of the FDJ and the Ernst Haelmann pioneer organization acquired the sports medals.

Dear comrades, the results explained here allow us to state: In the course of the FDJ Drive GDR 30 the fighting potential of the youth organization and its irradiation to the entire youth has further increased. The elections in the groups and basic organizations, the kreis and bezirk delegates conference, confirmed this. Since November 1977 when we began our FDG drive, 365,000 young people have been admitted to the ranks of our Free German Youth. During the first 5 months of this year 40,000 young workers joined the Free German Youth. The fact that since December 1977 62,764 FDJ members, including 53,460 young workers, male and female, have been admitted to the party also testifies to the way in which our FDJ is living up to its mission as the helper and fighting reserve of the party. [applause]

This, too, expresses that the Free German Youth is making the cause of the Marxist-Leninist fighting party its own. On the eve of our national youth festival we feel urged to thank the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, its members and functionaries, the Central Committee of the SED, the Politburo, and you personally, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, most cordially for the great care of the party for the youth of our German Democratic Republic. [strong applause, cheers]

Today, 100 of the best FDJ basic organization will receive here a red honor flag of the SED. With their feats they stand for many basic organizations which proved to be solid fighting collectives during the FDJ Drive GDR 30, which contribute importantly to the performance showing of socialism on German soil in the 30th year of the GDR's existence. On their behalf, and on behalf of all members of the Free German Youth I assure the Politburo of the SED Central Committee that we will exert ourselves and be prepared always to fulfill all tasks posed to the youth organization by the party. With the submission of the reports on the fulfillment of the FDJ Drive GDR 30 and of the Pioneer Express for our socialist homeland to Comrade Erich Honecker we simultaneously promise that the Free German Youth and its Pioneer organization will continue to muster all its strength for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of our German Democratic Republic. [long applause]

BRIEFS

CARGO FOR VIETNAM, ETHIOPIA--Six GDR ships are now underway to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam or on the return voyage. In addition to commercial cargo they are carrying solidarity goods to eliminate the effects of the Chinese aggression, including trucks, fertilizer, foodstuffs and hospital equipment. These goods are part of the additional assistance to the SRV which is being rendered as a result of solidarity payments of the working people by the Solidarity Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers and totals M172 million. Our republic also assists young national states and peoples struggling for national and social independence as it helps the SRV. Thus GDR ships in a joint service with the Polish Oceangoing Shipping Corporation are carrying solidarity and commercial goods for socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 May 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV'S 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Talks Conclude 1 June

LD020810 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1, MTI--The closing round of the official Hungarian-Soviet talks led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, was held Friday morning at the parliament building in Budapest.

The following were the members of the Hungarian delegation at the talks: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee--all members of the HSWP Political Committee--Andras Gyenes, HSWP CC secretary, Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow.

The following were the members of the Soviet negotiating team:

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and Soviet foreign minister, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and CC secretary, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CSP CC, Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU CC and deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Victor Dobrik, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party CC and first secretary of the Lvov Regional Party Committee, and Vladimir Pavlov, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary.

Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev exchanged views on some major questions of international politics and bilateral relations. They underlined that development of the two countries' relations and the two peoples' friendship was an important contribution to the unity of the socialist countries' community, and to the defence of peace. The entire course of the discussions was marked by total and mutual agreement, identity of views and by a comradely and fraternal spirit. The parties examined and approved a joint declaration to be released on the outcome of the discussions.

A success-abounding official friendship visit--demonstrating once more by a (?string) of memorable days the insoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship--came to a close Friday afternoon when the Soviet party and government delegation departed from Hungary.

Kadar Radio-Television Address

LD011816 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Radio and television speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in reply to speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation--presumably recorded]

[Text] I greet the television viewers and radio listeners.

I am happy that I have the opportunity to speak about the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation. This visit is a political event of outstanding significance in the life of our country. In the person of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet party and government delegation, and in the persons of the members of the delegation, we expected and welcomed acquaintences and friends. This delegation is, in our eyes, the honored representative of the great Soviet people. Our meeting, since our peoples have a friendly relationship, is the meeting of friends, fellow combatants, brothers.

When we welcome the Soviet party and government delegation to our country, the first thought that comes into one's head is the liberation; we greet in our country the representatives of that people who brought to us, the much suffering Hungarian people, the day of liberation from the bloodshed of World War II, from the era of Hitler-fascist occupation, the era of Horthy-fascist terror. We will never forget this. At the same time, for 34 years now, the Soviet and the Hungarian peoples, our parties, have always, in good times and in bad times, been together, fought together, worked together, right to the present day, and it will also continue this way. Thus, we greet in their persons our fellow combatants, brothers, friends.

The fact that we are progressing together is not fortuitous, not a whim, not the invention of a few people, but follows from the common socialist-communist principles that guide us, from our common communist goals, and from the common interests of our peoples. Accordingly, multifaceted, wideranging and profound relations have been built up between our parties, countries and peoples during the past decades. Our cooperation is present in virtually every main sphere in the life of society and is now extensive. We cooperate in the sphere of socialist-communist construction, we cooperate in economic work, we cooperate in culture and we cooperate in every sphere of foreign policy and in the international arena. So we are companions in arms. To meet like this is important and good, because together we discuss and harmonize our experiences in the struggle and also discuss how and in what way we should progress further.

The friendly relations between our peoples are many-sided and have assumed a mass nature. Reciprocity, too, finds expression in our relations, in every respect. In reality this is also shown by the fact that every year we in Hungary commemorate the Great October Socialist Revolution with state festivities, and accordingly we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a glad heart, confidence and hope. But, as I said, this is mutual. In the period of the recent past, not only did we in Hungary recall the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Working Class Revolutionary Party and the 1919 Hungarian Republic of Councils of glorious memory, but the whole society of the mighty Soviet people, some 250 million, celebrated along with us.

We are very glad that in the period of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the initiative of the class-conscious Csepel workers found a response internationally. These initiatives were adopted here by the whole country and a role was played in this by the Soviet appreciation with which the initiative was received. Comrade Brezhnev's personal message to the Csepel workers and the Hungarian working people roused their enthusiasm, and accordingly the socialist work competition assumed massive proportions. We make use of the opportunity to say a special thank you for the high-level decoration, bestowed by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the Csepel workers who made the initiative, which was presented, within the framework of the present visit, by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

But beyond the common political matters, our social contacts are so wideranging that culture too has noteworthy meeting-points. It means a great deal to Hungarian creative artists that on every occasion writers, musicians, artists and painters are received by Soviet public opinion in a friendly way and with great interest. To mention but one example in the sphere of culture: In recent days 27 Soviet theaters have staged Hungarian plays simultaneously in the Soviet Union, and quite a few Hungarian theater companies played in places where they were received with a friendly welcome and sympathy, and--I note with satisfaction--their productions were greatly liked.

To move on to the material work done within the framework of the present visit, we have informed our Soviet friends--sincerely, honestly and faithfully, of course--of our current situation, our tasks and our problems. Now, too, we have told our Soviet comrades that the building of a developed socialist society is going on here in an orderly manner, precisely, purposefully and in every sphere.

If one looks back and measures them against our own situation earlier, our results are enormous, and our people have achieved unparalleled progress since they have been on the path of socialist construction. This same higher level brings with it fresh, more difficult and more complex tasks for us, and especially economic circumstances have developed internationally in such a way as to make our tasks a little more difficult. But we will solve them. We are confident. Our main strength is the socialist unity of our people and the national solidarity in the interests of attaining our socialist goals. We provided information about this, too, to our Soviet friends. We emphasized that we will make use of every opportunity we have and mobilize it in the interests of further progress in the sphere of economic-cultural construction. We have always said--and we said it this time too to our Soviet friends--that we look forward confidently and are able to tackle our tasks. Our strength in this confidence is what we have achieved so far and the will to progress further. But the cooperation and friendship of the Soviet people means even mightier confidence and support to us, as do the possibilities that still lie in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and that exist in wideranging socialist collaboration.

Of course, our talks did not just start at this time and are not going to end now either. In the recent past, we discussed with Comrade Brezhnev, and our prime ministers, Comrades Kosygin and Lazar, also discussed topical questions, and at the present talks we enumerated what we have to do. We are certain that the talks we have had today and the discussions that have taken place in the last few days will give fresh impetus to every sphere of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. It is a factor in our people's security and in the way it looks forward confidently that the Soviet Union and Hungary, along with other socialist countries, are member states of the Warsaw Treaty, which is literally a defensive shield for our peoples, for the socialist achievements of our socialist peoples and for their peace. In the same way the CEMA organization offers new, further possibilities for us in the sphere of the development of economic work. As far as we are concerned, I characterized our situation by saying that we are confident and utterly determined that development should continue without interruption in Hungary.

At this meeting, of course, we also touched on the most important international questions. The first and most important thing I want to say about these discussions is that the Hungarian and the Soviet standpoints are united and identical, and are based on the same principles. Hence the talks between our delegations went off in an atmosphere of total agreement and friendship. Our goals are common. We are struggling together at an international level for peace and progress. We struggled together for Helsinki, and we are working together and will do so in the future for the increasingly complete realization of the principles of Helsinki. Just recently in Budapest, the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Council added a fresh, important initiative to previous proposals: We are proposing a new meeting between the representatives of the European countries, the United States and Canada, and we are ready to discuss and promote military questions of detente and security.

Hungarian public opinion also learned with great joy that the Soviet-American talks, which have been in progress for many years on the limitation of strategic weapons--the so-called SALT II agreement--are nearing an end and that they will come, it seems, to a successful conclusion in Vienna in the near future.

In our struggle for detente, we clash, of course, every day with the opponents of detente, the monopoly capitalist circles and, as we have said, with the current aspects of Chinese policy which help, in fact, the forces of reaction, no matter who says what. Our people received the news of Chinese aggression against Vietnam with profound indignation and firmly rejected it. We have assured and assure our Vietnamese brothers of our full solidarity.

A decisive factor of the international situation is Soviet foreign policy which from its birth, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to this day has served in unbroken sequence the cause of social progress and peace. This is so today, too. In the fact that this is so, and this is known internationally, a special, personal merit goes to Comrade Brezhnev who is known and highly appreciated by our people.

A further factor in shaping the international situation is the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries marching together. We Hungarians have taken part in it, wholeheartedly and in accordance with our aims and interests and will take part also in the future. This joint stance multiplies the direct effect of our peace efforts and our work in support of progress.

I would like to say something now, summing up our talks. When we were expecting Comrade Brezhnev and his delegation, we awaited them with friendly feelings; our wish and hope was that they would feel well among us, among friends, in a friendly country and that we would do substantive work. I heard Comrade Brezhnev's assessment of the meeting and our talks and thank him for this high appreciation. I am filled with the gratifying feeling that with this visit and these talks our hopes and intentions have materialized. There is friendship and unity between us, we adopted the same stance on all questions discussed, which is properly reflected by the communique we have signed.

This meeting and visit will give an impetus to our bilateral cooperation and it is my deep conviction that, going beyond the relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary, it will have a positive international significance and effect. This is the special merit of the Soviet delegation now staying and working with us.

Finally, I would like to say goodbye to our dear guests. I thank them once more for the visit and the work they have done here. I wish all the best and much success to Comrade Brezhnev and all members of the delegation and ask them not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, builders of socialism, to convey our fervent greetings and best wishes to the great Soviet people.

Our determination is to march together in the future also. Our wish is that the Soviet people may achieve further great successes in their creative communist work and that they may enjoy the fruits of this work in peace.

TASS REPORTS BREZHNEV REMARKS ON HUNGARIAN TV

For TASS English reportage on the speech by Leonid Brezhnev given on 1 June on Hungarian television, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BUDAPEST REPORTS POPE JOHN PAUL'S ARRIVAL IN WARSAW

LD021426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has arrived in Warsaw. The pope, arriving at Warsaw's military airport aboard a special Alitalia plane, was greeted by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, Kazimierz Kakol, chief of the Office of Religious Affairs, as well as several other state leaders. Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, was the first to greet the head of the Catholic Church. After the Vatican and Polish anthems had been played, the leaders of the Warsaw diplomatic corps greeted Pope John Paul II. He will meet leading Polish political officials in the Belweder Palace, the Council of State building, at 1330.

COMMUNIQUE ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ISSUED

AU011629 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 May 79 p 4 AU

[Joint communique issued on 28 May on the visit to Hungary of Angolan Foreign Minister Tiexeira Jorge]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Paulo Tiexeira Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola, made an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic between 24 and 28 May 1979.

In the course of the visit the foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The foreign ministers informed each other about the two countries' internal situation. A detailed review was made of the progress of bilteral relations and further possibilities of expanding cooperation and current issues of the international life were analysed.

It was noted with satisfaction that the Hungarian-Angolan relations were developing successfully in all fields, in compliance with the interests of the two countries' peoples.

Speaking about international issues Frigyes Puja outlined the efforts made by the Hungarian People's Republic in the interest of consolidating peace and security in Europe as well as the proposals for strengthening peace and security adopted at the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The two sides voiced concern over new attempts by imperialists to halt the process of international detente and bring about new hotbeds of tension and to unfold campaigns against the socialist countries. They agreed that further efforts and concrete steps were needed in order to curb the armament race, to realize actual disarmament and to broaden international detente. In this context the two sides stressed the outstanding importance of Soviet-American talks and of the expected signing in the near future of the SALT II accord. Hope was expressed that the 1980 Madrid conference will usefully serve international detente and contribute significantly to extending cooperation in Europe and in the whole world.

Paulo Teixmeira Jorge supplied information about the situation developing in Africa's southern part in the wake of the increasing aggressivity of the South African and Rhodesian racial persecuting regimes as well as about Angolan efforts made to defend the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In this context the two sides condemned the attacks against the front countries, the so-called internal settlement in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and voiced conviction that the machinations carried out, while fully ignoring their world public opinion and with the criminal participation of certain imperialist powers, gravely endanger international peace and security. Attention was directed to the serious consequences that may accompany the recognition of the governments established through this "internal settlement."

The two sides assured solidarity for the struggle waged by SWAPO, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and the African National Congress--the lefitimate representatives of the peoples of Namibia, Zinbabwe and South Africa--for ending colonization and racial persecution.

They took a stand for increasing the fight in all fields against the hated apartheid system and demanded with emphasis that economic sanctions of an obligatroy character be taken against the regime in Pretoria, thus forcing it to observe the UN resolutions.

The negotiating parties condemned the Chinese leaders' policy which is impeding in every field the process of international detente and which has entered into alliance with the most extremist forces of international reaction. This policy presents a great threat not only to the Southeast Asian region but also to the peace and security of the whole world. They condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and voiced the demand that the conflict between the two countries be solved through negotiations, on the basis of principles of the two countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. They demanded that China should observe the territoial inviolability of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The two sides expressed concern over the Middle East crisis which endangers peace and security. They condemned the Egyptian-Israeli special bargaining that disregards the interests of the Palestine people and in general of the Arab peoples. They pointed out that a comprehensive and just settlement of the crisis would be possible only by the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The two sides spoke highly of the importance of the Havana summit conference of the non-alined countries, in the interest of ensuring the efficiency of the struggle waged for peace, progress, national independence, against imperialism and colonialism.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Angolan People's Republic were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and a full identity of views was displayed between the sides on every issue discussed.

Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge invited for an official, friendly visit to Angola, Foreign Minister Grigyes Puja who accepted the invitation with thanks.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS SEND GOOD WISHES TO TITO ON HIS 87TH BIRTHDAY

AU311545 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 May 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Greetings message to Josip Broz Tito"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, have in a message expressed their good wishes to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of his 87th birthday.

BUDAPEST CITES USSR COMMENTATOR ON TALKS WITH PRC

LD032132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Certain preparations are taking place through diplomatic channels relating to Sino-Soviet negotiations in an attempt to define the venue, time and agenda of the talks. This was stated by the well-known Soviet foreign political commentator, Bovin, during the broadcast of Soviet television's "International Panorama."

In connection with Brezhnev's statement made in Budapest, the journalist spoke of the possibility of negotiations. He emphasized: Should these talks take place at all, one cannot count on easy results as far too many problems have accumulated in past years, and success depends on the Chinese side. Bovin pointed out: If China takes part in the negotiations which might take place with true goodwill, there can be no obstacle to success. But if they envisage playing the Soviet card against the West, they must acknowledge that the Soviet Union does not like this sort of card games and is not willing to take part in them.

JENO FOCK ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

LD011930 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI)--The Friday [1 June] morning session of the Portuguese Communist Party's Congress was addressed by Jeno Fock, member of the HSWP Political Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation to the congress.

"Our party", he said, "is following with great attention and deep solidarity the highly important revolutionary and democratic changes that have taken place in Portugal after April 25, 1974. We are aware of the hard and sacrifice-demanding struggle which our Portuguese fraternal party is carrying on with undiminishing efforts and with success amid cruel attacks of the right, for the workers' interests, for the country's real national independence, in defence of the revolutionary achievements, the democratic order and constitution. We highly appreciate their struggle for an alternative to lead the country out of the crisis, which by strengthening democracy in Portugal, would open the road to socialist development as well."

Jeno Fock spoke about the Hungarian achievements of socialist building, then turning to international questions he explained: "Defending and strengthening the achievements of international detente is one of the most important common objectives of our parties. Peaceful coexistence and international prevalence of detente create more favourable conditions to the fight of the democratic forces all over the world. For this the Portuguese revolution offered an excellent example, as shown also in your congressional thesis."

"The Hungarian People's Republic, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, is consistently standing up against all kinds of belligerent and aggressive attempts. It is to thanks to the power of the socialist world system, to the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and other progressive forces, as well as to the peaceloving political and social factors that the aggressive imperialist circles can no longer to (?whatever) they want. The situation would be even more favourable, had the foes of detente not found a casual ally in the Chinese leaders. It is our shared conviction that in the present complicated and contradictions-laden international situation there is a need--perhaps a greater one than ever before--for the joint action of the communist and workers parties, of all the advocators of progress and peace."

Finally Jeno Fock, on behalf of the HSWP and the Hungarian people wished success to the work of the 9th congress of the Portuguese Communist Party.

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD011852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A KISZ delegation left for the GDR to take part in a series of events in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV DEPARTS HUNGARY

AU311546 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev departed our country on Friday [25 May]. Those present at Ferihegy Airport to see him off included Janos Szita, head of the International Economic Relations Secretariat.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Arrival in Warsaw

LD020920 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0755 GMT on 2 June carries a live relay from Warsaw airport of Pope John Paul II's arrival in Warsaw. The announcer says that officials in the welcoming party include Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the United Peasant Party; Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister; Karkoszka, first secretary of the Warsaw city party committee; Kazimierz Kakol, minister for religious affairs; Gen Wlodzimierz Oliwa, commander of the Warsaw Military District; Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland; Archbishop Macharski, Archbishop of Krakow; and Archbishop Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate Conference.

At 0808 GMT the announcer says the pope's plane has landed. At 0817 GMT the pope descends to the tarmac where he is greeted by Henryk Jablonski. There is loud cheering from the crowd at the airport.

At 0823 GMT the pope inspects the honor guard at the airport. On the inspection walk he is accompanied by Henryk Jablonski and Cardinal Wyszynski.

At 0836 GMT Jablonski gives a 5-minute welcome speech which is followed by a 1-minute welcome statement by Cardinal Wyszynski. The pope begins his 8-minute address at 0842 GMT. The three aforementioned speeches are published immediately below.

The announcer then reports the pope's departure from the airport, giving details of events planned during his visit. The live relay ends at 0858 GMT.

Jablonski Airport Welcome Speech

LD021056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0836 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at Warsaw airport on the arrival of Pope John Paul II--live]

[Text] I am welcoming Your Holiness to Warsaw on behalf of the highest authorities of the state and citizens of the Polish People's Republic in its capital, which is dear to all Poles.

In doing this I am aware of the exceptional importance of this solemn occasion because, arriving in his fatherland, is a son of the Polish nation who is performing a most lofty service--one that has never in the past been fulfilled by a Pole in the Roman Catholic Church. [applause] Arriving in Poland is the head of the Vatican state whose position and role in international relations is linked increasingly with the involvement of the authority of the church in actions in favor of the ideals which are most important to the whole of mankind: peace; peaceful coexistence among nations, and social justice.

We fully appreciate the importance of and the support for these matters which are of supreme importance to all nations--the support by the great predecessors of Your Holiness, John XXIII and Paul VI.

We note, and welcome with deep appreciation, all that has been done in the pontificate of Your Holiness and that presages the continuation of this cause and the desire to enrich it by contributions equal to problems, the solutions to which are expected by the contemporary world.

Peace--of greatest value to our nation and of greatest value to mankind--this moral and political duty is most sacred to us. Socialist Poland is firmly guided in all its actions by these values. It undertakes with its closest allies actions which are developed through the easing of tension with other countries which participate in them, enriched by dialog and cooperation with all the forces desirous to serve this lofty humanistic goal.

We have repeatedly expressed our feelings in connection with the visit of Your Holiness. Our satisfaction is all the greater because our nation will be host to its son who, after being appointed to the highest office in the church, expressed the memorable words that he is wholeheartedly with beloved Poland--the fatherland of all Poles. [applause]

We understand this statement, conveyed to us representatives of the Polish authorities, as an expression of understanding and heartfelt support for the cause which is supreme to our fatherland--the unity of thought and action of the nation for the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic, the happiness of all Polish families and of all Poles.

The personal visit of Your Holiness to your fatherland, imbued with feelings arousing the greatest respect, your meeting with compatriots who through their toil and united actions contribute to the further prosperity of People's Poland, will be firmly linked with the visit's official nature and with the dignity of the highest office of the church.

I hope that your visit to Poland, which is just beginning, will give Your Holiness much happiness and that it will be full of uplifting experiences for all participants in the meetings between the helmsman of the church and his compatriots.

With an open heart we welcome Your Holiness on Polish soil, the motherland of Your Holiness.

Wyszynski Welcome Statement

LD0211l1 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0841 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, at Warsaw airport on the arrival of Pope John Paul II--live]

[Text] Let Mother Poland rejoice! [spoken in Latin] [words indistinct] With these words which resound in churches and in the universities on solemn occasions, I welcome on behalf of the Catholic Church in Poland, the Episcopate, the clergy and the people of God, Your Holiness, God's representative on earth and head of the church.

In the joyful homage of our hearts we bring to your route through Warsaw, the unconquered city, and throughout Poland all our brotherly feelings and Christian love, the whole millenium of the faith of the church and the faith of the nation.

You hold in your hands, Holy Father, our joyful hearts, and at your feet you have the noble spirit soul of every faithful Pole. May the Holy Mother of God open your kingdom for you--the kingdom which is devoted without reservation to the successor of Peter in the see of the bishop of Rome. [applause]

Pope Airport Address

ID021135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0842 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at Warsaw airport, replying to speeches by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland--live]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Professor, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic:

May I voice my sincere gratitude for your words of welcome addressed to me at this moment at the beginning of my stay in Poland. I thank you for your words about the Holy See and about my person. Through you, Mr Chairman, may I convey words of due respect for the state authorities and renew my sincere thanks for their sympathetic attitude to my visit to Poland, the beloved homeland of all Poles, my homeland. [applause]

I would like to mention here once again the very kind letter which I received in March from you, Mr Chairman, in which you were kind enough to express, on your own behalf and on behalf of the government of the Polish People's Republic, the whole community's satisfaction with the fact that a son of the Polish people, called to the church's highest office, would like to visit his homeland. I recall these words with gratitude.

At the same time it is proper for me to repeat what I have already said, that my visit is dictated by a strictly religious motive. At the same time I warmly desire my present visit to serve the great cause of rapprochement and cooperation among nations, to serve mutual understanding, reconciliation and peace in the present-day world. And I want my visit to bear the fruit of my compatriots' internal unity, and to help in the further satisfactory development of relations between state and church in my beloved homeland. [applause]

Most eminent cardinal, primate of Poland: I thank you also for your words of welcome, your eminence--words so dear to me both because of the person who spoke them and because they express the feelings and thoughts of the church in Poland. It is my wish that the response to those words will be given by the ministrations envisaged in the program for the days which God's providence and your sincere good will enable me to spend in Poland.

Beloved brothers and sisters; dear compatriots: I have kissed Polish soil from which I have grown, the soil from which God has called me in an inscrutable act of his providence to St. Peter's See in Rome, the soil which I am the first [pope] to visit. Allow me therefore to address you and greet one and all with the same greeting which in October last year I addressed to those gathered in St Peter's Square in Rome: "Jesus Christ be praised." I greet you in the name of Christ in the way which I have learned to greet people here in Poland--in Poland, my homeland, in which I dwell constantly, deeply rooted in it with my heart, my life, my vocation [applause]--in Poland, the country in which, as Norwid wrote, a crumb of bread is picked up from the ground out of respect for the gift of heaven, Poland which has been a part of Europe and present-day humanity throughout the whole of the millenium of its history, Poland which throughout its history was linked with the church of Christ and with the Roman see by a particular bond of spiritual unity. [applause]

Beloved brothers and sisters, my compatriots: I am visiting you as the son of this soil, of these people, and at the same time, through an inscrutable act of providence, as St Peter's successor in the See of Rome. I thank you for not having forgotten me, for not having stopped to support me with your prayers from the day of my election, for showing me at the same time so much human kindness. I thank you for having invited me. I greet in my heart and embrace in my soul every person living on Polish soil. I also greet all the visitors who came to witness these days from abroad and in particular the representatives of Polish communities abroad. I have greeted and now greet again the representatives of states and people accredited to the Polish Government in Warsaw, and express public respect for all those states and people, which you esteemed gentlemen represent.

What feelings are evoked in my heart by the music and words of the Polish national anthem, which we all listened to a moment ago with due respect. I thank you for the fact that on the threshold of his pilgrimage in Poland, this Pole who "came from the land of Italy to Poland" [quotation from the national anthem] was welcomed by this music and these words which have given and continue to give voice to our people's indefatigable will to live "as long as we live" [another quotation from national anthem]. [applause] I want my visit to Pland to serve this, my compatriots', unswerving will to live on the land which is our common mother and homeland. May my visit serve the good of all Poles, all Polish families, of the people and state.

May my visit, I repeat, may it serve the great cause of peace, friendly coexistence among nations and social justice. [applause] May the blessing of the father, the son and the holy ghost be with you.

Further Report on Airport Arrival

LD022152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1722 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II arrived in Poland today on a visit and pilgrimage. The visit of the first Pole occupying the highest position in the church has been awaited with sincerity by both the authorities and society. It is hoped that it will promote the unity of all Poles and deepen the cooperation between the church and the socialist state, the further development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See in the spirit of consolidating peace in the world, halting the forces of aggression and war, strengthening the fraternal and friendly ties between the nations.

The visit is taking place at an important time for our society--the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the formation of People's Poland. It falls also during a time of reflection connected with the approaching 40th anniversary of the memorable September.

Pope John Paul II is welcomed in a worthy and cordial manner in his fatherland as the highest authority of the Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican state, as our compatriot.

Arrival at Belweder Palace

LD021254 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1125 GMT on 2 June carries a live relay from Belweder Palace in Warsaw where Pope John Paul II is to meet Polish state authorities.

The relay begins with the announcer outside Belweder Palace describing the backdrop to the visit and summarizing the pope's speech at Warsaw airport.

At 1154 GMT the pope arrives, accompanied by Cardinals Casaroli and Wyszynski, and is greeted by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

At 1158 GMT the commentary continues from the hall of the Council of State. The announcer says that among those present are Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the United Peasant Party; Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek; and Religious Affairs Minister Kazimierz Kakol.

At 1159 GMT Gierek begins a 10-minute speech welcoming the pope on behalf of the state authorities which he ends by offering the pope gifts of a tapestry and a replica of the monument to the heroies of Westerplatte.

At 1211 GMT the pope gives a 19-minute speech which he ends by offering a mosaic made by a Pole living in Italy. Both Gierek's and the pope's speeches are published immediately below.

At 1233 GMT the ceremony and relay ends with Gierek, Jablonski, the pope and Cardinal Wyszynski leaving for one hall and talks, and other officials for another hall.

Gierek Speech at Belweder Palace

LD021402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1159 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, at Warsaw's Belweder Palace at a reception for Pope John Paul II--live]

[Text] I welcome Your Holiness on behalf of the Polish people and on behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish Peoples Republic. Here I would like to say that all we Poles attach great importance to your visit. We are glad to receive Your Holiness on our native soil. Also, I am personally very glad to meet Your Holiness.

The first journey in history by a supreme head of the Catholic Church and head of the Vatican state to Poland is of great significance. We are convinced that the visit is to serve causes most dear to us: the prosperity of Poland and the good of mankind. The Polish community received with great consideration and sympathy the efforts made toward dialog and peace by Your Holiness in the first months of your pontificate.

Peace is the greatest value of our people and the entire of humanity. The right to live in peace is fundamental for man. Such ideals for centuries accompanied the aspirations of enlightened people guided by the principles of humanism and love for man. They have become an imperative of our time. Today, the threat to humanity has new dimensions owing to horrible weapons of mass destruction. The arsenals of these weapons are collosal, and there is a threat of their further escalation with neutron weapons and other monstrous sources of war.

The hope of nations has been focused on the process of detente and the slowing down of the arms race. Fresh opportunities should be created by the signing of the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Poland warmly welcomes this very important event, hoping for forther progress in detente, for the opening of new roads toward disarmament, which is needed by the whole world. It would create better conditions for extinguishing existing hotbeds of tension and war; it would help to overcome hunger and poverty in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; it would contribute toward a speeding up of socioeconomic development in all countries.

The attitude of Your Holiness to these deeply human matters is of great significance. We see in it the creative continuation of the work of your great predecessors; we see the connection with the experience and aspirations of Polish people, whose soil has been ravaged so often by wars and who 40 years ago, because of aggression and occupation by Hitlerite Germany, were threatened with biological annihilation.

For 5 long years our people heroically struggled for the right to live, for freedom and for independence. We remember the tribute of blood paid in the struggle by Polish priests. We are proud of the contribution made by Poles toward the victory over Hitlerite Germany--starting with the tragic September, through general resistance, the partisan struggle at home--and Polish soldiers' deeds carried out on the most important trail of liberation, begun at Lenino, and together with the allied Soviet Army on all fronts in World War II.

The presence and words of Your Holiness at the Monte Cassino cemetery were received in our country as an expression of respect for the heroism and devotion of all Poles who fought in World War II.

We are pleased with the message of Your Holiness on peace which is in harmony with the UN declaration on bringing up societies in the spirit of peace; which was adopted on our country's initiative.

We attach great importance to the principles of the historic Helsinki Final Act, which we signed together with Cardinal Agostinho Casaroli, who is here for the first time. We will favor the further development of relations with the Holy See for the sake of multiplying forces for supporting the supreme cause of peace.

Your Holiness, the Polish nation, in accordance with its most beautiful traditions, patriotism, international solidarity, democracy and progress, entered at the end of that horrible war the new, socialist path of its development. In a few weeks' time all Poles will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the renaissance of their fatherland. Your Holiness knows very well from his own life the great achievements of our nation in this short yet outstanding period of time in its 1,000 years of History.

Fundamental national problems have been solved: just borders, lasting guarantees of independence, sovereignty and safety based on unfailing alliances, primarily on the alliance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

There have been fundamental social changes: industrialization and urbanization, insuring for the widest masses of people, for the entire Polish nation, progress in civilization and culture; new, better living conditions which open up wide development perspectives.

The main source of our achievements to date, the fundamental premise for the future of the Polish nation, lies in its unity on all basic national and state problems, irrespective of social status, education or attitude toward religion. This unity today embraces all generations, all social classes and conditions involved in work for the fatherland.

Today, I recall my visit in the Vatican and the talks I had with the unforgettable Pope Paul VI, the words of friendship, appreciation and trust which he addressed on that occasion to our nation, to socialist Poland. Together with his eminence, Primate Stefan Wyszynski--as we stated in our communique after our last talks--we expressed the conviction that the visit made by Your Holiness will bring a new impetus to cooperation between church and state, and that it will serve the unity of Poles in the implementation of our national goals for the prosperity of the fatherland, the Polish People's Republic.

More than once I have stressed that the subject of cooperation between church and state should entail all that will serve the nation and the development of Poland, that strengthens its security and position in the international arena; all that contributes to further progress in the life of the nation, to the strengthening of the family; all that cultivates the good traditions of tolerance, that inspires the will to cooperation and at the same time spreads attitudes aimed at social discipline and civic responsibility and high moral values.

Your Holiness, please accept these tokens. Here is a replica of the monument erected to the heroes of Westerplatte, a symbol of heroism, of a place dear to the hearts of Poles, of the place where the Hitlerite attack on our country began and where the first shots of World War II were fired. Today ships flying different ensigns sailing past this monument pay homage to the nation which bravely faced aggression, which rose from the ashes, which reconstructed itself and which is developing its fatherland.

And here is a tapestry which by its design depicts the beauty and the joy of life and optimism, so very much needed in our determined work for the cause dearest to us: that is, prosperity for Poland and peace for the world.

I express the deep conviction that your meeting with your fatherland will give you more strength, Your Holiness, in your pure mission for the welfare of mankind. [applause]

Pope Speech at Belweder Palace

LD021640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1211 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at Warsaw's Belweder Palace in reply to the speech of welcome by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek--live]

[Text] Esteemed First Secretary, ladies and gentlemen: "A prosperous and happy Poland is in the interests of peace and good international cooperation among the peoples of Europe." I have allowed myself to start with the words spoken by the unforgettable Paul VI in reply to your speech on 1 December 1977 during your meeting in the Vatican. I am convinced that these words constitute the best possible motto for my reply to your speech today to which we have have all listened with the greatest attention.

But in my present reply I would like to thank you for your very friendly words addressed to both the Holy See and to me personally. May I convey, right at the start, my thanks to the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic for having so kindly associated themselves with the invitation of the Polish Episcopate, which expresses the wishes of the Polish community in our homeland, and opened the door to my motherland for me personally. I repeat my thanks and also add to them when I consider all that has placed me under an obligation to the organs of all authorities--both central and local--for the preparations for my visit and for making it a reality.

Driving through the streets of Warsaw, so dear to the heart of every Pole, I could not fight back the emotion aroused by the thought of the great, but at the same time painful, historic path which the city has traveled in the service of and together with the history of our people. Outstanding links in this path are the Belweder Palace and, above all, the Royal Palace, which is being rebuilt. The palace is exceptionally eloquent; centuries of the history of our homeland speak through it from the time when the state capital was moved from Krakow to Warsaw, centuries which were particularly difficult, particularly important.

I want to give expression to my joy and my gratitude at the fact that the Royal Castle, which like the rest of Warsaw was razed to the ground during the Warsaw uprising, is being rapidly rebuilt as a symbol of our homeland's statehood and sovereignty.

The fact that the sovereignty of the community of the people and of the homeland provides the rationale of the existence of the state is felt by us Poles particularly deeply. We have learned this through all our history and in particular through the hard experience of recent centuries. We can never forget the terrible lesson of history given to us by the loss of Poland's independence toward the end of the 18th century until the beginning of this century. This painful and essentially negative experience became a new forge of Polish patriotism.

The word "homeland" has for us a national and also emotional meaning, which is not, it seems to me, known among other nations of Europe and the world, in particular those which have not experienced such historic losses [word indistinct] and threats as we have. This is why the last world war and the occupation which Poland experienced were such a terrible shock for us Poles.

Thirty-five years ago this war ended on all fronts, and with that moment a new period in our homeland's history started. But we cannot forget everything that contributed to the experiences of war and occupation. We cannot forget the sacrifice of life by so many Polish men and women! Nor can we forget the heroism of the Polish soldiers who fought on all the world's fronts for freedom--ours and yours. We regard with respect and gratitude every instance of help which we at that time received from others. We think with bitterness of the disappointments which we were not spared. I would like to express here my particular thanks for this symbolic gift which depicts Westerplatte, and like the ensigns of various countries, I want to bow before this symbol with the greatest respect.

In the telegrams and letters which representatives of the highest Polish authorities have been kind enough to send me both on the inauguration of my pontificate and on the present invitation, the theme of peace, coexistence and rapprochement among the peoples of the present-day world, has been a constant factor.

This theme is particularly close to me. The longing expressed in it has surely a deep ethical sense which is also confirmed by the history of the Polish people and Polish scholarship, starting with Pawel Wlodkowicz, rector of Krakow University. Peace and rapprochement among peoples can only be built on the principle of respect for the objective rights of the nation such as its right to existence, to freedom, to its own social and political subjective reality, and to the creation of its own culture and civilization.

Allow me to quote once again the words Paul VI who during the memorable meeting on 1 December 1977 spoke thus: We will always untiringly strive to the best of our abilities to counteract in time conflicts between peoples, so that these conflicts are justly resolved, to secure and improve the vital foundations for peaceful coexistence between countries and continents. And by no means unimportant are such issues as the most just economic system, abandonment of the race in increasingly dangerous armaments, in the nuclear spheres as well, in preparation for a gradual and balanced disarmament, and the development of constantly improving economic, cultural and human relations among nations, individuals and associated groups.

I want to make these words uttered by Paul VI my own. They express the social teaching of the church, which constantly supports true progress and the peaceful development of humanity. Hence, while all forms of political, economic, or cultural colonialism remain in contradiction to the requirements of international order, there is a need for every kind of alliance and treaty based on mutual respect in a mutually dependent system. The issue here is to insure that the peoples and states joined to each other in their alliances to secure pruposeful cooperation based on free choice will find in that cooperation an enhancement of their own prosperity and welfare. The Holy See desires such an arrangement in international relations and such solutions in mutual relations between individual states for the sake of the basic provisions of justice and peace in the contemporary world.

The church also tries to serve the people in the present-day dimension of their life and existence. But because this dimension is being realized through man's belonging to various communities, national, state communities, which are at the same time social, political, economic and cultural, the church is always regarding its mission afresh in relation to those aspects of human life and activity.

It has been confirmed by the teaching of the Second Vatican Council and by recent popes that by establishing religious contact with man, the church confirms man in his natural social bonds. The history of Poland strongly confirms that the church in our country by various ways has endeavored to educate its valuable sons and daughters, good citizens, useful and creative workers in various fields of social, vocational, cultural life. This evolves from the basic mission of the church which everywhere and always endeavors to make man better, more conscious of his dignity, fully devoted to his life's tasks--family, social and patriotic tasks--in order to make him confident, courageous, conscious of his rights and duties, socially responsible, creative and useful.

The church desires no privileges for its activity, only and exclusively what is indispensable for the performance of its mission. The activity of the Episcopate in Poland has followed that course for over 30 years, led by a man of such extraordinary standing as Cardinal Stefan Wyszysnki, primate of Poland.

In seeking agreement in this sphere with the state authorities, then apart from considerations for the creation of conditions for integral church activity, the Holy See is aware that such agreement fulfills the historical reasoning of the people whose sons and daughters in the great majority are sons and daughters of the Catholic Church. In the light of these obvious precepts we see such agreement as one factor of an ethical international order in Europe and in the contemporary world resulting from respect for the rights of nations and human rights. Thus, I will allow myself to express the opinion that efforts and quests in this direction cannot cease. I will also allow myself to express joy at every good which is the lot of my compatriots who live in the fatherland, regardless of the nature of the good and regardless of precepts from which it evolved.

The thought which brings true good must bear the mark of the truth. I wish Poland good, and further achievements in every sphere and great prosperity.

Allow me, esteemed gentlemen, to continue to consider that good as mine, and to feel deeply my share in it as if I continue to live on that soil as a citizen of the state. With the same force, or perhaps enhanced by distance, I will feel everything that threatens my Poland, harms it and brings it discredit, that would indicate stagnation and breakdown. Allow me to continue to feel, think and wish so, and pray.

The son of the same fatherland speaks to you. All that expresses care for good and permanence of the family, and moral health of the young generation is close to my heart, and thus I would particularly like to thank you for the second gift of our meeting, in which I see the eyes of the Polish child, very much like the eyes painted by Wyspianski, despite the fact that it is depicted by another hand.

Esteemed gentlemen, esteemed Mr First Secretary: I wouldlike to express once again cordial thanks to you and respect for all your endeavors aimed at the common good of our countrymen and the proper significance of Poland in international life. I also add words of respect for all noble representatives of authority, and individually according to the posts held, to the noble responsibility which rests on each of you esteemed gentlemen in history and on your own conscience. [applause]

My last word concerns the gift which I would like to present to Mr First Secretary in return for the magnificent gifts which I have received. Let this mosaic serve as a reminder that the son of Polish soil stays where he originated from. [applause]

Sermon at Victory Square Mass

LD022242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1355 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Sermon delivered by Pope John Paul II at Mass celebrated in Victory Square in Warsaw on 2 June on the occasion of the pope's visit to Poland--live]

[Text] May Jesus Christ be praised; beloved fellow countrymen, dear brothers and sisters, participants in the eucharistic offering being celebrated today in Warsaw in Victory Square: Together with you I want to sing a hymn of gratitude to providence, who permits me to stand in this place today as a pilgrim.

Pope Paul VI, not long since deceased, wanted, we know how much he wanted, to stand on Polish soil, especially on Jasna Gora. The first pope after so many centuries to be a pilgrim to the end of his life carried this desire in his heart and went with it to the grave and so we feel that this desire was so powerful, and so deeply motivated that it went beyond the framework of one pontificate and, in a way difficult for the human mind to foresee, is becoming a reality today.

So we thank divine providence for giving Paul VI such a powerful desire. We give thanks for the entire style of the pope-pilgrim which he initiated together with the Second Vatican Council, when the whole church realized anew that it was God's people, a people who take part in the mission of Christ a people who go with this mission through (?history), who make pilgrimages. The pope could no longer remain a prisoner of the Vatican. He had to become again Peter the Pilgrim, like the first Peter who from Jerusalem journeyed through Antioch to Rome, in order to bear witness to Christ there and confirm it with his blood.

Today I am able to fulfill the desire of the late Pope Paul VI among you, beloved sons and daughters of my fatherland, for when by the unfathomable decrees of providence, after the death of Paul VI and after the barely several-week pontificate of my immediate predecessor, John Paul I, I was called by the votes of the cardinals from the See of St Stanislaw in Krakow to the See of St Peter in Rome, I understood at once that my particular task was to fulfill that desire which Paul VI could not fulfill at the milleninium of the Baptism of Poland. [loud applause]

So as your fellow countryman, a son of Polish soil, and at the same time as a pope-pilgrim, I greet you all; I greet the most distinguished primate of Poland [loud applause]; I greet all archbishops and bishops, pastors of the church of our fatherland, present here today. Allow me [loud applause], allow me among our guests to give a special greeting to the cardinal archbishop of Santo Domingo. [sould applause] It was there that it fell to me to direct my first steps of a papal pilgrimage in the month of January and there for the first time I kissed the ground on which the feet of Christopher Columbus once stood; over which the feet of so many spreaders of the gospel had trodden, among them our fellow countrymen as well, and Polish soldiers.

[sentence indistinct], [applause] In the year in which the church of Poland celebrates the 900th anniversary of the death of St Stanislaw, is not my pilgramage to the fatherland some kind of a special sign of our Polish pilgrimages throughout the history of the church, a pilgrimage not only along the routes in our country but also in Europe and in the world? I am not concerned here with my own person, but nevertheless I must, together with you all, ask a question about the power, thanks to which in 1978, after so many centuries of the well-established tradition a son of the Polish nation and Polish soil has been called to St Peter's city, Rome. [applause]

Christ requested from Peter and from all the apostles to be his witnesses in Jerusalem, all of Judea and Samaria, right to the far corners of the earth. In connection with those words, and by those words, should we not claim that Poland has become in our times the land of the particularly responsible witness-givers? [applause] It is from here, from Warsaw and also Gniezno, Jasna Gora, Krakow and the whole historic route which has been toured by me so many times in my life and which I will have the happiness to visit again soon, it is from here that with particular humbleness and strong conviction, it is necessary to spread the word of Christ. [applause]

It is from here, on this soil and along those routes that one must stand and be the witness of his cross and his rising from the dead. [applause] But, beloved fellow countrymen, if all this that I dared to say is accepted, what enormous tasks and duties are to be born from it. Are we really capable of fulfilling them? It is given to me today, at the first stage of my papal pilgrimage to Poland, to celebrate the most holy offering here in Warsaw, at Victory Square. The Saturday evening liturgy on the eve of the day of Pentecost transfers us to the Supper Hall in Jerusalem where the apostles gathered around Mary, the mother of Christ, are to receive the Holy Spirit. They will receive the spirit which was won for them by Christ through his cross so that with the power of this spirit they will be able to conform with his request; go therefore and teach all nations, christening them in the name of the father, the son and the holy ghost and teach them to adhere to all that has been taught to you.

In these words our Lord Jesus, before departing from this world, conveyed to the apostles his last instruction, his missionary mandate and added: and behold I am with you for all days until the end of the world.

It is a good thing that my pilgrimage to Poland is lined with the 900th anniversary of the martyrdom of St Stanislaw and coincides with the period of Pentecost and the feat of the holy trinity, because in this way I am able to fulfill, in a way, post-humously, the wish of Pope Paul VI and to live once more through the millenium of Poland's Christendom and to write the St Stanislaw anniversary into the pages of the millenium from which the whole history of the nation and of the church took its beginning.

It is the feast of Pentecost and of the Holy Trinity that takes us particularly close to that beginning, to the apostles who received the Holy Spirit on the day of Whitsun and are in a way present in spirit, all their successors, all bishops, as well as those whose task it was for a thousand years to proclaim the gospel on Polish soil, and Stanislaw from Szczepanow who paid for his mission to the land of Krakow with his blood nine centuries ago, with those apostles and in them are gathered not only representatives of those peoples and tongues which the history of the apostles mentions; even at that time around them various peoples and nations were gathered which were to enter the church through the light of the gospel and the power of the Holy Spirit, in various ages, various centuries. Whitsun is the day of the birth of the faith and church also on our Polish soil. [applause]

This is the start of the prophecy of God's great works also in our own Polish language, the beginning of Christianity also in the life of our people, in their history, their culture and their experience. The church brought Christ to Poland and this means a way to understanding of this great and fundamental reality which is man. [applause]

Because man cannot be finally understood without Christ, or rather man cannot ultimately understand himself without Christ, [applause] he cannot understand who he is nor what his proper dignity is, nor his vocation and final destiny. He cannot understand any of this without Christ.

This is why Christ cannot be excluded from man's history anywhere in the world. [prolonged applause]

It is also impossible to understand without Christ the history of Poland, above all as a history of a people who have passed and are passing through this land. [applause] The history of the people is above all the history of human beings and the history of every individual is being played in Jesus Christ and in him becomes the history of salvation. The history of a nation deserves a right kind of assessment according to the contribution it has made to the development of man, of humankind, his consciousness, his heart, his conscience. This is the deepest core of culture, its deepest current, its core and strength.

The contribution made by the Polish people to the development of man and humankind, the contribution the Polish people are making to that development today cannot be understood and appreciated without Christ. [applause] Father Skarga [an 18th century priest] said in one of his Sejm sermons: This old house has grown so much and withstood all gales because Christ is its (?patron). We must follow the traces of what Christ had been for generations to the sons and daughters of this land, and not only those who believed in him who professed him by the faith of the church, but also for those who were apparently standing nearby, outside the church, for those who doubted, for those who opposed it. If it is right that the history of the nation should be understood by the history of every man in that nation, then at the same time it is not possible to understand man otherwise than in the community of his nation.

It is well known that this nation is not just a community, but that it is an outstanding community, most closely linked with the family, most important for the spiritual history of man. It is impossible to understand the history of the Polish nation, its community of many centuries which so deeply influence me and everyone of us, to understand it without Christ. [applause]

If we reject this positive factor necessary for understanding our nation we would risk fundamental misunderstanding. We would not understand ourselves. [applause] It is impossible to understand the nation with such a magnificant history, but which at the same time was horribly difficult [word indistinct]. [applause] It would be impossible to understand this city of Warsaw, the capital of Poland which in 1944 decided to engage in an unequal battle with the invader, a battle in which she was abandoned by Allied powers [applause]; a battle in which she fell [applause]; a battle in which she fell under her own ruins. If we do not remember that under these same ruins lies Christ the redeemer with his cross from the church in Krakowskie Przedmiescie [applause], then it is impossible to understand the history of Poland from (?St Stanislaw) to Maksymilian in Oswiecim, and we must add to all this one more fundamental criteria--that is Jesus Christ. [applause]

The millenium of the baptism of Poland in which an important part is found in St Stanislaw, the millenium of Christ in our yesterday and today is the main motive of my pilgrimage, of my prayer of thanksgiving together with all of you, dear compatriots who are still being taught by Jesus Christ the great cause of man, with you for whom Christ still remains an open book of the science of man, about his dignity, about his rights, and at the same time the science about the dignity and the rights of the nation. [prolonged applause]

Primate, I desire to celebrate this holy sacrifice together with the brethren bishops and priests with all the intentions mentioned by your eminence at the beginning. Today, in this Victory Square of the Polish capital, I beg through the great prayer of the Eucharist together with you that Chirst should not cease for us to be an open book of life for the future, for our Polish future. [applause]

We are standing here, dear compatriots, in the vicinity of the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. In the history of Poland, the past and present, this tomb has particular significance and particular justification. In how many places of the soil of our fathers has this soldier fallen? In how many places in Europe and the world has he told with his death that there could be no just Europe without an independent Poland on its map? [applause]

On how many battlefields has this soldier testified of human rights inscribed deeply into the inviolable rights of the nation giving his life for our and others' freedom? Where are their military graves, asks the Polish poet. Where are they not, you know best, and God knows in heaven. [applause]

A history of the fatherland written by the tomb of one unknown warrior--I have kneeled at this tomb together with the primate in order to pay homage to every grain, which when falling into the soil and dying in it is bearing fruit, whether it is a grain of a soldier's blood shed on the battlefield, or a sacrifice of martyrdom in camps and prisons, whether it is a grain of heavy everyday toil and sweat on the land, in the workshop, in the mine, in steel works and factories, whether it is a grain of parental love which does not flinch from giving life to a new person and undertakes the constant work of upbringing. [applause]

All this constitutes Poland, all this is in the hands of the mother of God, under the cross at the Calvary and in the supper hall; all this, the events of the fatherland created by its every son and every daughter, for thousands of years in this generation and in the future generations, even if they are human beings which are unknown just like this soldier, in front of whose tomb we are standing today; all this and the history of the people who were with us or among us, like those, for instance, who died in the thousands within the walls of the Warsaw ghetto--all this, in this Eucharist, is embraced by me with my thought and my heart and is included in this one and only sacrifice of Christ, the most holy sacrifice at Victory Square. [applause] And I call--I, the son of the Polish soil and at the same time John Paul II, the pope--I call [applause] from the depth of the thousand years, I call on the eve of Pentecost, I call together with you all: Let the Holy Spirit descend and renew the face of the earth. Amen. [applause]

Radio Recap

LD031040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today is the second day of the visit being paid to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The talks he held yesterday with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, will deepen the conviction that the visit will contribute to the unity of all Poles and to the further development of cooperation between the church and the socialist state.

During yesterday's meeting in Belweder Palace speeches were made by Edward Gierek and John Paul II. Afterwards in the Pompeian Hall in the palace Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Pope John Paul II held talks in which the Polish primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, also took part.

Yesterday John Paul II also laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and then in Victory Square celebrated a pontifical mass. Today, John Paul II is leaving Warsaw for Gniezno.

Mass at Krakowskie Przedmiescie

LD031042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The most important story of the day is the second day of the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland. In the early morning hours the esteemed guest went to the Church of St Anne in Krakowskie Przedmiescie to celebrate a solemn mass.

The Warsaw portion of the pope's visit ends today. John Paul II will be going to Gniezno.

1 June Welcome to Press

LD012238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the eve of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland a press conference was held in Warsaw attended by Polish and several hundred foreign journalists, special correspondents from dailies, radio and television stations, and press agencies from many countries.

Welcoming the journalists, Foreign Ministry press spokesman Dr Stefan Staniszewski said that the pope will be cordially welcomed by the community, and by church and state authorities. The visit of John Paul II is to become another expression of the constant development of relations between the state and the church, will serve to unify the people, will be another stage in the development of relations between Poland and the Holy See, and in the interests of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Recalling that the pope's visit falls on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, and on the 40th anniversary of the aggression by Nazi Germany, the spokesman said that the presence of foreign journalists in our country will afford them a good opportunity to learn about the achievements of our people's fatherland.

The head of the press service of the Polish episcopate, Father Alojzy Orszulik, stressed that the eyes of the whole world are on Poland. He also recalled that the visit of John Paul II, is first of all of a religious nature, and he said it will result in further deepening of the process of positive changes in relations between the state and the church, between Poland and the Holy See.

Journalists questions about the organization of press services and the program of the visit were answered by the head of the office for religious affairs, Minister Kazimierz Kakol, and the director of the press office, Miroslaw Wojciechowski.

More on Press Welcome

LD020828 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 June, PAP--On the eve of the visit-pilgramage to Poland by Pope John Paul II in a press conference for Polish and foreign journalists accredited at the (?president's office was) held in the main hall of the Zielki Theatre in Warsaw.
The conference, headed by press centre director [name indistinct], was attended by several hundred press and news agency reporters, reporters of radio and tv broadcasting stations from many countries, as well as special correspondents sent to cover the pope's visit to Poland.

The conference was opened by Stefan Staniszewski, head of the Department of Press and Cultural and Scientific Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and press spokesman at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to welcome Pope John Paul II in Poland. The Polish government, said the spokesman, has [word indistinct] manifested the conviction (?that the pope will be cordially welcomed along his route from Warsaw to (?Krakow).

The spokesman stated that in the person of the pope Poland welcomes the son of the Polish nation who, as a pope, has manifested his affection to his motherland, Poland. Poland welcomed the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The visit, the spokesman continued, will be yet another manifestation of a constant progress in the development of relations between the state and the church and will serve the unity of the Polish nation.

Poland has begun to develop her relations with the Vatican since the time of the pontificate of Pope John XXIII. The spokesman recalled the visit paid by Edward Gierek to Rome and his talks with Pope Paul VI. The visit of Pope John Paul II will be a successive stage in the development of those relations and it will enter the worldwide dialogue, the expression of which was the signatures put in Helsinki by the Polish statesmen and by Archbishop Cararolli on the part of the Vatican. The pope's visit will serve the development of those relations in the interest of peace and security in Europe and worldwide. People's Poland appreciates the Vatican's stand [words indistinct] fields. It is not a matter of coincidence that the pope's message and the [words indistinct] following Poland's proposal on the (?preparation) of society [words indistinct] in peace are highly convergent.

The floor was next taken by father [words indistinct] of Polish [word indistinct] press service. We are facing an event which draws the eyes of the world to Poland, he said. The holy father, John Paul II, is arriving to motherland as a [word indistinct] visiting the holy places which are to poles and to him, consecrated with the martyrdom of the Polish nation.

Recalling numerous statements made in connection with the visit, church-state ties, the Polish espiscopate, the Polish primate and the Polish authorities, he emphasized that the visit of Pope John Paul II is mainly of religious character although not without political implications. The fact that the visit is taking place proves that certain changes have been accomplished in the relations between People's Poland and the Holy See, between the state and the church. We deeply hope, Father Orszulik said, that those changes will consolidate.

The episcopate press service head emphasized the religious character of the pope's visit, its historical importance, exceptional in the history of the nation because, among other things, the guest [word indistinct] Pole, [word indistinct] of Jesus Christ.

These two statements were followed by questions posed by journalists. The questions concerned the programme of the celebrations, the state of preparations for the celebrations, the expected number of participants and foreign guests, the scope of [words indistinct].

The answers were given by head of the Office for Religious Denominations, Minister Kaziwprz Kakol, Foreign Ministry spokesman Stefan Stanisewski, Press Centre Director Miroslaw Wojciechowski and representative of the Polish episcopate, Father Orszulik.

Minister Interviewed on Visit

DW011020 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Jun 79 p 21 DW

[Interview granted to unidentified FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU correspondent in Warsaw by Minister Kazimierz Kakol, head of the Office for Religious Affairs; date not given]

[Text] FR: Mr Minister, what does the forthcoming papal visit mean for the relation between the state and the Catholic Church, between Poland and the Vatican? Is this a sort of "historical compromise?"

Kokol: I assume that the visit will serve those goals which John Paul II has characterized in his reply to the letter of the State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Poland in which the latter expressed the satisfaction of the government about the forthcoming pope visit to Poland. John Paul II wrote: "I wish my visit may serve the consolidation of internal unity of my beloved compatriots and contribute toward the strengthening of the awareness of the position which the Polish nation holds in the great family of nations in the present world."

I am convinced that this visit will be an important impulse for the constructive continuation of the relations between the state and the church. Mutual ideological compromises are not necessary for the cooperation between the church and the socialist state.

FR: You have emphasized that Poland aspires neither to a concordat nor to a contractual regulation of its relations with the Vatican going beyond the present form. What are the political motives of this attitude which, in my opinion, deviates from the attitude formerly adopted by Polish official authorties?

Kakol: I know of no official predication which differs from my viewpoint in this issue. The constant working contacts between Poland and the Vatican excellently serve the objectives for which they were established.

FR: Pope John Paul II termed his trip to Poland a "pilgrimage." The differences of opinion in scheduling the journey as well as different political interpretations of the festivities on the occasion of the jubilee of St. Stanislaw postponed by the church from May to June show, however, that the visit also has a political character. How do you look at it?

Kakol: The aforementioned letter of John Paul II reveals that he is seeing his "pilgrimage" to his fatherland within the framework of broader conditions. The pope wrote: "The motives of peace, coexistence, and cooperation between the peoples and systems are particularly close to me; I regard them as essential for the mission of the church of Christ--and in the respect for man which you, Mr State Council Chairman politely mentioned in your letter. I see the key to the implementation of the great tasks which mankind is facing. Poland, which quite particularly needs peace after the experiences of the terrible World War II, attaches great significance to these general human tasks."

This is politics in the most human sense of the word. But one cannot deny that many cold war epigones--allow me to call them that so precisely--dreamed of political controversies in connection with the papal visit to Poland. As late as on 23 February a West German journalist in the columns of his newspaper claiming a serious rank expressed such "wishful thinking." People of that character will live to see more than just a fiasco of their not particularly virtuous intentions. But then, this can only do good to their readers.

FR: Viennese Cardinal Koenig has said that the pope's visit to Poland might trigger a "psychological earthquake." Others regard it as a political success of the People's Republic of Poland. Can we, regardless of such differences of opinion, see in it the readiness of the state to be cooperative vis-a-vis the wishes of the church for a status under public law, improved religious instruction, many more permits for church construction, and access to radio and television?

Kakol: I cannot share Cardinal Koenig's view. Naturally the papal visit is closely related with the content of the relations between the state and the church; but by the same token it can naturally not be serving the settlement of affairs from the sphere of daily relations with the religious communities.

FR: Polish dissidents endeavor to utilize the church for their ends, and to represent it as the patron saint of the opposition. The pope, too, has repeatedly defined his stance on the human rights issue. Are you seeing in this the beginning of a profound conflict between the state and the church?

Kakol: These efforts of the dissidents are awkward because a protective function for political adventures of little format would not do the church credit. The way in which the pope speaks about human rights is serious, comprehensive, and in harmony with the spirit of the UN declaration on human rights. It is diametrically different from the attempts at the selective treatment of the issue of human rights by some statesmen as an instrument of political manipulation rather than as an expression of honest concern and coordinated action. What the pope says about human rights is close to the position of the socialist states which, nota bene, are not only talking about it but also have done a lot for the implementation of these rights.

FR: The first visit of a pope to a socialist country in its significance goes far beyond the borders of Poland. I am thinking of the affairs of the Catholics in Lithuania and of the Polish minority in the Soviet Union which the pope has mentioned in public, as well as of the unsettled problem of those parts of Polish dioceses within the USSR which formally still are under the jurisdiction of the Polish church. Has the Polish Government in this respect consulted the Polish allies [as printed] who also are affected by these problems?

Kakol: No doubt the first visit to a socialist country by a pope has more than just local significance. But the visit will be taking place in a situation when the so-called ostpolitik of the Vatican, a policy of opening toward the socialist countries, has strengthened and is being continued. This is a policy of realities and the search for constructive solutions in the relationship with the countries of the socialist community. This ostpolitik is and remains subject to joint analysis and common interests of the countries of the socialist community of states, of course.

FR: The opinion was heard in Poland that the best in the election of Karol Wojtyla as pope is the fact that he now cannot become primate of Poland's church anymore. Analogous to this opinion one hears in progressive Catholic circles in the West apprehensions about the strengthening of the conservative trend in the church. Listed as expressive thereof are the attitudes of the pope toward the secularization of priests, celibacy, as well as problems of matrimony and family planning. How do you assess the pope's conduct of office?

Kakol: I believe that it is not only in Poland but also in the Federal Republic of Germany and throughout the world that many opinions, commentaries, and confusing rumors circulated whose authors endeavored to be original.

The mode of conduct of the supreme office of the world church by John Paul II deserves recognition and admiration. It is hard for me to adopt a stance on the line of the pope in internal ecclesiastical issues. This would be tactless and devoid of any justification. The proposals aimed at the world which John Paul II phrased in his first encyclical titled "Redemptor Dominis" and in other documents quite clearly testify to the understanding of the necessities and problems of the contemporary world, the engagement in the service of the supreme human ideals, the high esteem of indispensable, great ethics. This is an attitude which allows great hopes for the pontificate of John Paul II.

FR: You said once in jest that your successful activities as a minister have produced a Polish pope. I might add that Poland not only has a pope but also a surplus in priests which it "exports" to the "Catholic" Austria, for example and which testifies to the unbroken influence of the church on the Polish society. Is this fact, after 35 years of people's democratic rule, not bound to alarm those who want to bring about the victory of the materialistic philosophy?

Kakol: Experts on church affairs emphasize--and this happened a year ago in the columns of STEYL-KORRESPONDENT--that one cannot speak of a surplus of clergymen in Poland. They are worrying for the Marxists about the influence of the church in Poland whereas the representatives of the church, as priest and professor W. Piwowarski writes in his book "Urban Religiousness in Industrial Regions," are alarmed by the state of religiousness. Surely both sides are right.

Radio Commentator on Visit

LD020556 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Pawel Wasilewski commentary]

[Excerpts] In the person of Pope John Paul II, the Polish nation is greeting the first role to be elevated to the highest office in the Catholic Church, in the 2000-year history of Christianity and the over 10 centuries of the existence of the Polish (?state).

The visit is primarily of a religious nature--the pope's pilgrimage to his homeland, People's Poland. But this first-ever visit by the leader of the Roman Catholic Church to a socialist country is also seen in Poland as evidence of the deepening dialog among all people of good will, irrespective of their political and religious views, their world outlook and ideology; a dialog pursued in the name of preserving mankind and consolidating peace and security among nations.

The first-ever son of the Polish nation holding the highest office in the Catholic church will be received most warmly, as Poland's President Professor Jablonski stressed, both by the authorities and the people of Poland. We are welcoming Pope John Paul II not only with the greatest warmth but also with satisfaction, dignity and happiness.

The papal visit to Poland is taking place at a time when detente has become the dominant feature of international relations, but when at the same time there is no lack of hotbeds of tension and conflict. The visit follows the recognition by the Vatican state, after many years of indecision of Poland in her historical territorial and political shape. Hence the hope widely expressed here in Poland that the event will serve the further development of relations between People's Poland and the Holy See in consolidating peace, halting the (?forces) of aggression and war, strengthening cooperation and friendship among nations.

Pope John Paul II knows very well from his own personal experience the horror of war and Nazi occupation. He has (?seen) with his own eyes the growth and development of People's Poland. Thanks to the effort of the whole nation, believers and nonbelievers, Poland has found herself among the 10 most developed industrial nations of the world, becoming at the same time an important link of peace and security in Europe.

In a letter to Poland's president, [words indistinct] to be recalled Pope John Paul II wrote: the motives of peace, coexistence and cooperation among nations and social systems are especially dear to me. I believe them to be essential to the mission of Christ's church.

Poland is a country in which millions of believers, alive and work, for themselves and their homeland, People's Poland. For in a country where religious tolerance has an age-long tradition, there is no division into believers and nonbelievers. Quite to the contrary. There is full unity among all Poles in the pursuance of fundamental and national goals.

There is also a fruitful cooperation between the church and the state. The state authorities acknowledge the role played by the church in such matters as moral education, the consolidation of family bonds, the shaping of proper attitudes to work and such like.

During his memorable visit to the Vatican and the audience with Pope Paul VI back in 1977, Poland's leader Edward Gierek said that in the work for Poland, her development and well-being, the whole nation is united. That patriotic unity, he added, transcending beyond differences in world outlook, is for the Polish nation and the country's political authorities a historical necessity and the supreme value.

It is hoped that the pope's visit will provide a fresh stimulus to the collaboration between the church and the state and to the further development of relations between Poland and the Holy See and that it will also serve the unity of Poles in implementing the national goals for the well-being of the homeland--People's Poland.

Press Comments

LD021150 Warsaw PAP in English 0528 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on pope's visit to Poland]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 June, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU carries on its frontpage an editorial on the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul 2 which reads in part:

People's Poland has become the motherland of all Poles and ensured [words indistinct] conditions for being responsible as citizens for the country's fate.

This is the motherland of the pope, who is coming to visit it today. The state authorities and the whole society are greeting him with Polish hospitality. It is well known that John Paul 2 frequently stresses his attachment to Poland, her history and culture.

Continuing the policy of his two great predecessors, John 23 and Paul 6, the pope is contributing significantly to the consolidation of peace, to developing cooperation and bringing nations closer together. Pope John Paul 2 understands the need for broadening the dialogue between people of varying world outlooks, and their cooperation in crucial contemporary issues.

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say:

The pope's visit to our country has--as he himself stresses--a religious nature. In a recent talk between PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, both sides expressed the conviction that the visit will bring a fresh stimulus for church-state cooperation, that it will serve the unity of Poles in implementing national goals for the benefit of the motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

This great work is an important factor in strengthening the unity of all Poles. The supreme goal is the benefit of the people's motherland and the Polish nation. There is a place for everyone to whom Poland's true interest are dear in this great work which is expressed in the party programme and policy, and the activity of the socialist state.

The existing differences in world outlook are no obstacle in unifying the efforts of the whole society for the country's development. Our party's policy creates conditions for constructive church-state cooperation. The main element of this cooperation--understood and approved of by the whole society--is the respecting by church authorities of the irreversibility of transformations in the country's home and foreign policy, connected with the realization of the programme of satisfying the society's needs, with the strengthening of the country's [word indistinct] with consolidating alliance which guarantee the country's development, and with deepening the unity of the nation.

In its leader headlined "Momentous Visit," ZYCIE WARSZAWY points out the international significance of the visit by Pope John Paul II and defines it as a test for possibilities of the development of contacts between the socialist camp and the Vatican, the paper wrote.

The pope's trip to Poland is an important international event. It is not only the first papal visit in the history of Poland it is also the first papal visit to a socialist state.

Poland is an important link of the [word indistinct] community. This visit is seen here as a test for the possibilities of broadening the existing conditions of cooperation in matters which are of decisive importance for all the people since they are common to them all irrespective of their outlook or political orientation. The matters in question are a striving for peace, a mutual respect, the understanding and a climate of confidence both in human and international scale.

After ascending the throne in the Holy See, ZYCIE WARSZAWY continued, John Paul II in many of his public appearances and in his papal encyclical firmly declared himself in favour of peace, detente and agreement and condemned the breaking of the international law, all kinds of aggression and all kinds of armaments, especially the mass destruction weapons, the nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb.

While talking of the disaster caused by war and of the need to construct a peaceful future, many a time did Pope John Paul II recall the experiences of his motherland and referred to her history. This is the attitude which evokes a general appreciation and general respect.

POLITIKA Views on Visit

LD011414 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June, PAP--The weekly POLITIKA prints in its issue of June 2 an article devoted to the visit to Poland of Pope John Paul 2nd written by the weekly's Editor-in-Chief Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Mieczyslaw Rakowski says i.a.:

"The arrival of the most important person of the Catholic Church to Poland is of omnifarious nature: religious, state and national. The pope is simultaneously the head of the Vatican city state and although the Polish Government has not established diplomatic relations with it so far the two sides maintain working contacts. The present scope of relations with the Vatican embraces questions connected not only with the activity of the Catholic Church in Poland but also those linked to consolidation of peace in Europe and world-wide. Politicians and also all those who have carefully observed the course of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are well aware of the positive and creative role that the Vatican delegates have played in it. We have tested in practice that differences in the world viewpoints existing between the Catholics and communists need not necessarily be an obstacle in carrying on not only a dialogue but also activities aimed at creating the foundations of cooperation in all spheres of life which are extremely significant for humanity in general and for the working people in particular. We, similarly like the pope and the Vatican, desire a lasting peace for the world, elimination of hunger, poverty, war and violence against the weaker. It is an obvious thing that these two essentially different philosophical doctrines look at the solutions of these problems differently.

"A thorough analysis of John Paul 2nd's activity so far indicates that apart from the matters related to faith and religious dogmas, to internal situation of the Catholic Church (crisis of vocation for the ministry, protests against celibacy etc.) the Polish pope who has spent 58 years of his life in this country attaches great importance to the social and economic as well as political problems of our age. This fact opens up promising prospects for the tightening and deepening of cooperation between the Vatican and the Polish People's Republic.

"The religious and state aspect of the pope's visit to Poland intertwines with the national aspect. John Paul 2nd is coming to his home country. Therefore, he will also be greeted as our fellow countryman. The election of Karol Wojtyla as the leader of the Catholic Church affiliating 750 million worshipers has been welcomed with great satisfaction by all Poles--the believers and nonbelievers alike. This feeling remains lively also because the non-Italian pope arouses great interest and sympathy all over the world."

Further on F. Rakowski makes polemic remarks on some publications carried by the West-European press, connected with the pope's visit, and an article carried by POLITIKA, which were not always in a friendly tone. One has to remember, goes on Rakowski, that:

"In Poland, a real separation of the church from the state took place after World War Two. In many countries this division occurred more than 100 years ago and coming generations treat it as a most obvious and normal thing. One cannot forget that Poland is a country with lay traditions. They were cultivated and developed not only by the Polish left wing--socialists, communists and radical social workers among the peasantry. Law traditions will be upheld and cultivated. Let not anybody expect from Marxists that they would be ready to give up their principles in their consistent striving to set up stable foundations for cooperation with the Catholic Church.

"All these phenomena determine the character of relations between the state and the church witnessed in the 70s. Despite all kinds of discussions and controversies in these relations a general welfare of the Polish nation, common concern about the consolidation of the economic and political strength of this country and the cultivation of these moral values which enrich a man and thus the whole society prevail."

Rakowski quotes statements made by Edward Gierek who said that the Polish United Workers' Party is vitally interested in an active cooperation of all the (?Poles), believers and non-believers, to attain a goal under which every patriot can put his signature. The platform of cooperation between the Marxists and Catholics proposed by the state is in line not only with the Polish reason of state but also in line with the spirit of the times.

When analyzing the present state of relations between the state and the church one cannot omit Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, as a leader of the Roman-Catholic Church in Poland. In various situations, often difficult ones, he has taken decisions of a quality proper for an outstanding statesman. If the leaders of the Catholic Church in Poland will also in the future--certainly not without some resistance--continue the line that has clearly shown in the recent years then by all means they can count on the Marxists' readiness to solving the issues which are unsolved yet today as well as those which are being created and will be created by the development of the nation's social and economic life.

In conclusion the author writes that: Also in the future we shall endeavour to expand the adjacent points with the church in the striving towards reaching the above mentioned goals. Yet, we shall not support a policy which would tend at putting the church in the position of an arbiter and the highest authority in all the matters concerning the social and economic development of the people's state.

The visit of the pope, our countryman, to Poland will be a great event. While not diminishing the differences in world outlook existing between the Marxists and the Catholics, we think that there is a huge plane of cooperation before the Vatican and Poland, the people's authorities and the episcopate. The Polish pope in the Vatican, while fulfilling his religious mission, acts also in favour of consolidating Poland's prestige in the world. This is not an indifferent thing to any Pole anywhere.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU012015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/6/1979--On June 1, Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister of India and minister of defence, head of a military delegation paying an official visit to Romania, arrived in Bucharest. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1630 GMT on 1 June adds: "Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense, by deputy ministers of national defense, generals and high-ranking officers.]

The same day, the Romanian minister of national defence and the Indian deputy prime minister, minister of defence had talks which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

In the afternoon, the guest laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the homeland.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS POPE'S ARRIVAL IN POLAND

AU021925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Pope John Paul II arrived in Poland today on a pilgrimage. He was met by Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of Poland; other officials; heads of the Catholic Church and Polish citizens.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski had a talk today with Pope John Paul II.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU011745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 11th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 30 May to 1 June. The Romanian delegation was led by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side on the commission, and the Soviet delegation by Comrade Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet side in the commission.

During the negotiations, which took place in the spirit of the understandings concluded during the meetings and talks at the summit level between the party and state leaders of Romania and the Soviet Union, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the delegations examined the stage of developing cooperation and specialization in production and how the trade agreements and protocols are being implemented, as well as the possibilities of intensifying economic exchange between the two countries.

Proceeding from the results that have been recorded and on the basis of a detailed analysis carried out during the session, the commission adopted decisions and working programs so that the economic ministries and the competent bodies in both countries will be able to finalize new cooperation ventures and cooperation in specializing in certain products that will be included in bilateral programs and conventions. During the session the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union during the 1981-85 5-year plan. They assessed as positive the activity carried out in this field by the central planning bodies in the two countr[illegible].

Being in Moscow, Comrade Cornel Burtica had talks and working meetings with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; and V. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

During these meetings the two sides examined, in a working and friendly atmosphere, questions regarding the further development of bilateral economic cooperation and collaboration and regarding mutual exchange of goods between Romania and the Soviet Union.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CYPRIOT PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY

AU012021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/6/1979--On June 1, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ambassador George Pelagias, director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, special envoy of Spiridhon Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus.

During the interview the good Romanian-Cypriot relations in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields were mentioned and the wish was expressed to further develop the relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation in production between Romania and Cyprus, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe, and worldwide. It was also underlined that the forthcoming visit of President Spiridhon Kiprianou to Romania will go down as an important moment in the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

An exchange of views also took place on international questions, especially on the situation in Cyprus. On behalf of President Spiridhon Kiprianou the [word indistinct] informed President Nicolae Ceausescu about the agreement recently reached in Nicosia with the leader of the Turkish Cypriots Rauf Denktas, in the presence of the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldhaim, in connection with the resumption on June 15, of the inter-community negotiations for the settlement of the Cypriot questions as a whole.

President Nicolae Ceausescu hailed the understandings reached in Nicosia, expressing his hope that a fast solution of the Cypriot issue will be reached on this basis. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stand regarding the political settlement of the Cypriot issue able to ensure the independence and integrity of Cyprus, the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the island, the consolidation of the trust and cooperation between the two communities, which will correspond to the interests of the Cypriot people, to the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIRECTOR OF FRENCH PUBLISHING HOUSE

AU012023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/6/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 1, Louis Nagel, director of "Nagel" publishers of Paris who is on a visit to Romania on the occasion of the opening day in Bucharest of an exhibition of their books.

The French publisher requested President Nicolae Ceausescu to accept, as a token of respect, copies in French, English, German and Italian of the volume "Daco-Romania" put out in the Nagel collection "Archaeologia Mundi". Presenting these volumes on Romania's history, Louis Nagel underlined that this new book, like the previous books on Romania published by the same publishers, illustrates the worldwide interest shown in Romania, in her millenary history and her great contemporary achievements.

The president warmly thanked the publicist and editor Louis Nagel. They had a cordial talk.

COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION HOLDS PLENUM, REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

AU021549 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "The Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [LCY] of Romania held a plenum in Bucharest today. The agenda included a report on the strength and organizational structure of the UCY as of 31 December 1978; a report on the cadres structure and movement in the UCY and in the Union of Associations of Communist Students, a program on youth participation in the construction of investment projects; a report on the tasks of the UCY bodies and organizations for organizing the young people's leisure time, and a report on the UCY's international activities."

The participants expressed the determination to implement the party decisions in their activities and to further develop their cooperation with youth organizations in the socialist and other countries.

"The plenum decided to release Comrade Ion Traian Stefanescu as first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, and appointed Comrade Pantelimon Gavanescu to this post.

"The plenum was addressed by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

TRAINLINE ELECTRIFICATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1979--The coming into force of the new train schedule, on May 27, in Romania, will coincide with the traffic of the first electric trains on the 109 km long Craiova-Rosiori two-way railway. In a final stage are also the electrification works on the 50 km long Rosiori-Videle section of railway, which will be concluded in this season. The commissioning of this section, too, for electric trains, will make the realization of an over 800 km long, completely electrified railway, with double exit to the international traffic, on the route Constanta-Bucharest-Videle-Rosiori-Craiova-Timisoara-Arad-Curtici. This is the first mainline completely electrified. It crosses Romania from south-east to north-west, being linked to the European electric railway network and to the international maritime lines. At the same time, it will contribute to securing the mixed railway-naval traffic of the commodities by big-capacity means on the route: Central and Western Europe-Asia, Middle East. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

POPE CABLES PRESIDENT TITO WHILE OVERFLYING COUNTRY

LD021730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--While flying over the territory of Yugoslavia on his way to Poland Pope John Paul II sent the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON PAPAL VISIT TO POLAND

AU022002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Pope John Paul II has arrived on a 9-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the bishops of the Polish Catholic Church. At the Warsaw airport Pope John Paul II was welcomed with the highest state honors. He was greeted by high representatives of the Polish authorities, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland.

At the seat of the Polish State Council in Warsaw, the pope was also greeted by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Polish television and radio carried a live relay of the welcome ceremonies at the airport. All the Polish dailies devote special articles to the pope, his personality and life, and carry commentaries. About 2,000 foreign and domestic journalists are covering the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO LIBYA, MALTA

Rest Day in Libya

AU011514 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who is on an official friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, is having a day of rest today. A meeting of President Tito with the representatives of about 9,000 Yugoslavs, who are temporarily living and working in Libya, is envisaged for this evening. Zijad Dizdarevic, special correspondent of the Yugoslav radio stations, reports from Tripoli:

The Libyan radio and television carried reports last night on the arrival of and the welcome for President Tito. Today's weekly AL-USBU'AS-SIYASI, which is published on Fridays when no daily is issued, carries an article on President Tito's arrival, richly illustrated with photographs.

Tito-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks During Cruise

LD012118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and his host Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spent about 3 hours today cruising on the yacht Hannibal in the Libyan waters of the Mediterranean.

President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi left together by car from the residence of the Yugoslav head of state, the Guests' Palace, and drove to Tripoli Harbor where a formal welcome was extended to them. The two statesmen inspected the guard of honor of the Libyan Navy and were then greeted by sirens from a number of ships moored in the harbor.

During their cruise in sunny weather President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held talks, which took place in a spirit of friendly understanding. As has been learned, on that occasion views were exchanged on bilateral relations, cooperation and some issues in the sphere of international relations. The importance of the development of good relations and promotion of peace and security in the Mediterranean and all coastal Mediterranean countries was stressed in particular.

The president of the republic and his host exchanged views also on topical trends in the nonalined movement and on cooperation between the two countries in the preparations for the coming gatherings of the nonalined countries, in particular for the sixth conference of heads of state or of government.

During the exchange of views, President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed the progress in the development of bilateral relations in many spheres, in particular in the development of economic cooperation.

Col al-Qadhdhafi gave a luncheon for Tito during the cruise--a luncheon which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The two statesmen were accompanied by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; At-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and by Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic.

Meeting With SFRY Workers

LD012338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, met this evening in his residence in Tripoli with representatives of 9,000 Yugoslavs who live and work in Libya. The president had a very close and cordial conversation lasting nearly an hour with them.

Safet Serifovic, the SFRY ambassador in Tripoli, extended to President Tito on behalf of our citizens a cordial welcome and cordial birthday greetings. He then acquainted the president with the extensive capital works carried out by Yugoslav enterprises and with the development of economic cooperation with Libya.

Evidently satisfied with what he had heard, President Tito thanked his hosts for the welcome and the warm words addressed to him. Having dealt briefly with his just completed visit to Algeria, which he assessed as very positive, President Tito said: "Now we are here also in a friendly country with which a friendship of many years links us and in which a large number of citizens of Yugoslavia work. Our cooperation with Libya has hitherto been fruitful and comprehensive. However, broad possibilities exist to expand this cooperation in many spheres."

The president spoke about the circumstances in which the nonalined movement was born, about its development and about the conditions under which the movement operated in the world today.

"At that time mankind was fearing the worst--that is, a new world war. Now, however, everybody talks about peace. But, nevertheless, many are behaving as if there will be a war again, they are preparing themselves, they are arming themselves, and so forth. The contradictions in the world are still very great and we cannot be such idealists as to believe that there will be no more exacerbation. This demands all the more from the nonalined that they work in a united manner to prevent unfavorable developments, that they work to insure peace and general progress in the world," President Tito said.

The president spoke in particular about the need for the movement and the policy of nonalinement remaining an independent factor outside the blocs. "We, the nonalined, cannot be anybody's reserve," President Tito stressed.

The Yugoslav president said that what transpired from his meetings and contacts with many statesmen as well as from the talks which his associates were holding in nonalined countries was that one could look with optimism to further successful activity of the nonalined movement and to the forthcoming summit of the nonalined countries.

"The preservation and further consolidation of the unity of actions of the nonalined countries, based on the original principles, is of great significance both for general security in the world as well as for the security of every single nonalined country including, it goes without saying, Yugoslavia. This encourages us and binds us to persist in these endeavors," Tito said.

In this connection President Tito also stressed his own responsibility as one of the three founders of the movement.

At the end of his cordial meeting, President Tito said:

"There are, comrades, many of you here who have been working in Libya, with which we have the best of relations for many years. You must always bear in mind that you are in a country with which we are bound in friendship and which is very close to us. Of course, it too has its problems and difficulties. You should work in the way in which one works in a friendly country so that they continue to be satisfied with you. So far I have heard no objection of any kind to your work. On the contrary, I have heard that our people here work very well. Continue to be so also in the future. In this I wish you much success."

During the meeting President Tito received from Yugoslavs at present in Libya, the traditional Libyan saber, which in this friendly country represents defense, but also peace.

Zagreb Radio on 2 June Talks

LD030012 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zijad Dizdarevic reports from Tripoli on the third day of the official, friendly visit by the president of the republic to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, at the invitation of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi:

President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued their talks today at the hosts's residence in a cordial and intimate atmosphere. As we have learned, bilateral relations, particularly economic relations, were at the center of attention today. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed Libya's great interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia in every sphere. The host stressed on that occasion that certain difficulties in economic cooperation--in the midst of a very ongoing and very successful development of cooperation between the two countries--should be overcome by the efforts of both sides so that their cooperation can be of a higher and broader quality.

President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued their dialog of yesterday on current issues of the nonalined movement and its policy as well as on other issues in the sphere of international relations. Within this framework, in their review of the Middle East crisis, both sides confirmed their readiness to extend every possible support and assistance to the just struggle of the Palestine people.

In discussing the current situation in Africa, President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed the desire to have the problems, which emerge between the countries of this continent, overcome so that unity among all African countries, and thus also the role and unity of the nonalined movement as a whole, can be consolidated.

Before the official talks began, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi arrived at the Guests' Palace, the residence of our president during his stay in Libya, in order to accompany him to the place where the talks were to be held. At the end of their meeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked President Tito to have his photograph taken with him and his five children. President Tito, who had been greeted cordially by the host's four sons and one daughter, was happy to oblige. After having the joint photograph taken, President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also had their photographs taken.

The talks between President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were attended, on the Yugoslav side, by Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, and on the Libyan side, by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and 'Abd as-Salam Qa'ud, secretary for the coordination of that body.

Official Yugoslav-Libyan talks were also held today at other levels. President Tito's visit was assessed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as particularly significant because it is taking place at the time of the session of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo and within the framework of the final preparations for the sixth summit of the nonalined. In his introductory speech, at-Turayki stressed the great prestige and significance which President Tito and Yugoslavia have in the nonalined movement and in the world.

Taking part on the Yugoslav side, in this part of the talks, were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Dr Safet Serifovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Libya, and his associates. On the Libyan side, in addition to At-Turayki, were: Musa Bufraywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, and all members of the Libyan side of the mixed committee for cooperation. In the course of the talks, first held jointly and then separately according to the foreign political and economic spheres, satisfaction was expressed about the continuous dialog and successful development of relations in every sphere, the basis for which was determined at the meetings between President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. In this connection it was stressed that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya could serve as an example and incentive in the relations between the nonalined and developing countries.

In discussing the present state and the further development of the nonalined movement, the need was stressed in particular for the members of the movement to do everything possible to overcome existing difficulties and conflicts so that the unity and the role of the movement in international relations can be consolidated. In this context, Vrhovec particularly stressed the need to preserve the nonbloc character of the movement and pointed to attempts at weakening and wrecking the movement, noting that this was most closely connected with the movement's continuous struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and all forms of domination. In this framework, the full support to the peoples fighting for liberation was reiterated.

In the special discussion on economic cooperation, the extraordinarily great possibilities were once again confirmed. The initiative about the formation of joint enterprises for the construction of ships, for fishing and for work on sinking water wells was accepted. Certainly a powerful illustration of this is the expected signing of the contract by Energoinvest on the formation of a mixed enterprise for the construction of an aluminum complex, a contract valued at about $2 billion. Also, the Ivan Milutinovic enterprise has signed a contract on the construction of the Benghazi Harbor, valued at some $300 million.

In cooperation with third partners, our participation (?was assured) in the construction of a number of complete settlements. It was also stated that the Yugoslav side today handed over the blueprint of one of the most significant Libyan ventures: the construction of the first normal gauge railway line, 940 km long, which is to link the ore deposits in the southern part of the country with the Mediterranean coast.

This evening Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is giving a formal dinner in honor of President Tito. It is expected that toasts will be exchanged.

Al-Qadhdhafi Dinner for Tito

LD030226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2227 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, gave a formal dinner on 2 June at the Guests' Palace in Tripoli in honor of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities accompanying the president of the republic.

On the Libyan side, the former dinner was attended by members of the revolutionary leadership, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Mustafa al-Kharrubi, members of the General Secretariat of the People's Congress, all members of the government and other prominent Libyan personalities.

Heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Libya were also at the dinner.

During the formal dinner, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Tito exchanged toasts.

Al-Qadhdhafi Toast

LD030300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2320 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Toast by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, at a banquet in Tripoli on 2 June in honor of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] "It is my pleasure to greet a great guest in our country, the president of the SFRY, to express our pleasure with his visit and to stress the excellent relations that bind us. I take this opportunity to greet at the same time the thousands of Yugoslavs, who, with their Libyan friends, are taking part in all areas of our development plan.

"Esteemed president, our talks are taking place on the basis of full mutual understanding of all international problems. Our interest in these questions is in keeping with the wish of our peoples for international understanding to grow stronger and, in so doing, to contribute to the solution of existing problems. We have also exchanged views on detente, especially since our peoples are concerned about the possibility of this question being left in the domain of the great powers alone. People everywhere are afraid lest detente be implemented at their expense."

Having made critical references to certain U.S. statements and to NATO policy, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi noted that there existed a dangerous tension in many parts of the world, such as Southeast Asia and central and western Africa. The leader of the Libyan revolution then spoke about the conflicts that exist between individual countries in Africa and Southeast Asia. He stressed that all this brought the success of detente into question.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also warned about the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East because of the armed attacks carried out by Israeli invaders against independent Lebanon. The daily bombing of civilian targets,he said, caused innocent victims, including children and women in Lebanese towns and Palestine camps to suffer.

All this, in the words of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, confirms to the world the falseness of the so-called peace in the Middle East.

"This also confirms," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "that that which took place in Camp David and later is nothing but an international plot against peace. What is peace without men? If men are being killed, for whom is there peace? If the Lebanese and Palestinian people are enslaved, what kind of a peace is that? We reject a peace that merely protects the Israeli invaders while sacrificing the peace and security of the Arab peoples. What happened is undoubtedly a plot, and peace cannot be achieved with out the respect for the rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, including the formation of a democratic state."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then said that what constituted the center of attention in the Libyan-Yugoslav exchange of views were the issues of nonalinement and neutrality. In his words, the attitudes of the two sides were identical with regard to the need to strengthen and expand the nonalined movement as well as the need to create international mechanisms whose purpose would be to deal with disputes and crises.

"This is necessary for the consolidation of international peace," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "as well as for the preparation of the summit in Havana, including the admission of new countries to the nonalined movement, as has already been done with Malta, which liberated itself from foreign hegemonism, and as is the case with Iran, which carried out a revolution and broke the bloc chains of the West.

"Esteemed president, I greet you and the friendly Yugoslav peoples by wishing to make use of this present visit of yours to our country, particularly at this point in time, for consultations on the eve of the summit of nonalined countries in Havana for the purpose of affirming again the policy of nonalinement and consolidating the security of peoples, in order to consolidate the friendly relations and the cooperation between our two countries."

Tito Toast

LD030438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2229 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Toast by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito at a banquet given in his honor by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in Tripoli on 2 June]

[Text] My dear friend Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, dear friends:

I thank you cordially for the friendly words and for the cordial hospitality you have accorded us.

I am pleased to visit again your beautiful country, with which we share firm links of friendship and developed cooperation as well as joint activity in implementing the policy of nonalinement. I believe that our cooperation and understanding represent a good example of close relations between two nonalined Mediterranean countries. I wish this cooperation, both in its economic and other forms, where we have truly achieved very good results, to be continually developed, because this is in our mutual interest and serves broader interests as well.

We are pleased to see the successes that your country has achieved in its development, inspired by the aspirations that you have strongly confirmed in your 1 September revolution. We wish you fresh achievements for the well-being and all-round progress of the friendly Libyan people.

Today's situation in the world--encumbered by many crises, conflicts, pressures, foreign interference, divisions and various dangers for peace--places great responsibilities before the nonalined countries.

The situation is particularly alarming in the Middle East where the utterly arrogant and dangerous behavior of Israel, and especially its actions against Lebanon, show that the Israeli Government does not aspire to genuine peace in that sensitive region. This situation and the substance of Israeli behavior constitute an additional proof that peace cannot be established in the Middle East unless there is a comprehensive and equitable solution of the crisis, and this means that all occupied Arab territories, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, must be returned. There can be no peace and security until the Arab people of Palestine are granted their inalienable rights to self-determination, to return to their home and to form their own state. This requires an immediate recogrition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine in all the phases of the solution of the Palestinian problem.

We have always believed that the nonalined movement should strongly support the people of Palestine and that it should be as active as possible in the quest for an equitable solution to the crisis as a whole. It has also been shown that the United Nations provides the opportunities for a very broad involvement, indeed, for both nonalined and other countries, and for giving support to efforts that will lead to an equitable and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

It goes without saying that the achievement of that goal necessitates solidarity among the Arab countries and their joint action as the exponents of a positive platform that could receive the support of all nonalined countries. I hope that the future efforts of the Arab countries will be oriented in a direction that will make the active participation of the nonalined movement in resolving the crisis possible.

I wish, dear friends, to stress in particular that the nonalined countries will successfully fulfill their responsible role in building more stable and more equitable international relations if they, too, adhere consistently to the principles they proclaim and for which they demand respect from others. Nonalined countries must set an example in the equitable resolution of disputes by peaceful means, without interference, and on the basis of mutual respect and help. Because, should this not be the case, there is the danger of outside bloc interference at the expense of security and independence as well as broader stability. What I have particularly in mind in this context are the events in individual parts of Africa where the danger of foreign interference is threatening. I think that at the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries in Colombo and Havana efforts should be made to find an appropriate mechanism in this respect, a mechanism which would facilitate the peaceful resolution of disputes and which would make it possible for the nonalined countries to devote themselves fully to the implementation of the basic goals of nonalined policy.

We are convinced that the nonalined movement and policy, as an independent, autonomous and extrabloc factor in the world, acting in keeping with its original principles and taking note of current developments and realities, can and must make a far greater contribution to the establishment of more equitable political and economic relations in the world. This calls for selfless efforts by us all.

In so doing we must bear in mind the fact that the democratic spirit and the breadth of our movement, and its openness to all who see nonalinement as their lasting orientation, have up until now made a strong contribution to the reputation and the role of the policy of nonalinement. I would also like to stress here the need for nonalined countries to become involved in the development of cooperation and to show greater understanding for the Mediterranean countries. I see this as an important area where the joint interests of the countries of three continents touch each other.

Of course, in our talks we devoted the necessary attention to other important international problems. As happened during our previous meetings, on this occasion, too, the identity or the similarity of our views more fully manifest and fresh opportunities opened up for even more fruitful and comprehensive cooperation.

Permit me to toast the leader of the Libyan people and revolution, my friend Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his associates, the universal progress of the friendly Libyan people, the friendship and even closer cooperation between our two countries, and further successes of the policy of nonalinement in the interest of the entire international community.

Tito Statement on Visit

LD031910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Before leaving Tripoli, President Tito was asked by Libyan television reporters to comment on his talks with his host, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. A Libyan journalist said that the weather during President Tito's visit had been nice and that he hoped that it had been pleasant for the Yugoslav president.

President Tito replied: "Regarding the weather, it has been excellent and it suited us fully. I think that our talks were similar to the weather--they were also excellent. They were friendly talks, a comprehensive exchange of views on bilateral relations and on the international situation. It was evident that we have largely identical or similar views, particularly on international issues.

"Our talks were very open and sincere, which is also necessary between leaders of friendly countries. The political relations between our countries are excellent. Very openly [we] discussed our economic cooperation with the desire that this cooperation be as good as possible. I believe that our economic relations must develop in parallel, that is, they must be the same as the political ones, because we do not cooperate temporarily but for a long period. We also agree fully in this respect.

"In conclusion, I would like to once again thank my friend, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and other Libyan leaders for the friendly and very warm reception which I and my comrades received. I express particular thanks to the Libyan people for their exceptionally cordial welcome.

"We also agreed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi should visit Yugoslavia. On that occasion we will try to repay the warm hospitality accorded to us here. Thank you."

Departure From Libya

LD031446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, left Tripoli this afternoon after a 3-day official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the Uqbah bin Nafi Airport, President Tito was accorded a formal send-off with the highest state honors.

President Tito was seen off by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, with the top-ranking leaders of this friendly country.

Along the whole way from President Tito's residence to the airport, several thousand of our citizens cordially cheered their dearest guest. At the airport, school children Gregor Vidovic and Natasa Vukadinovic handed him flowers on behalf of all Yugoslav citizens there and saw him off with the Pioneer's words "Bon voyage, Comrade Tito."

Joint Communique With Libya

LD031459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The following Yugoslav-Libyan joint communique was issued in Tripoli today at the conclusion of the official and friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic:

In response to the invitation by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and a high-ranking delegation paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 31 May to 3 June 1979.

The eminent guest was afforded a popular and ceremonial welcome as an expression of the friendly relations which exist between the two leaders and peoples of the two friendly countries.

In the course of the visit, in an atmosphere of friendship, complete frankness and understanding which characterizes relations between the two friendly countries, President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, continuing the practice of contacts and meetings, completed an exhaustive exchange of opinions on topical international problems, in particular in connection with the Middle East crisis and the crisis in Africa, and also about the present activities of the nonalined countries.

Particular attention was devoted to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation, which is being successfully developed in all spheres, in particular since President Tito's important visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in January 1977, and that of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Yugoslavia in May the same year. The two presidents expressed their readiness to further develop and strengthen cooperation in all spheres between the two friendly countries.

Taking part in the talks between President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were:

On the Yugoslav side: Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation with Libya; Berislav Badurina, chef de cahinet of the president of the republic; Dr Safet Serifovic, SFRY ambassador in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic; and Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

On the Libyan side, 'Abd al-Maqsud, secretary of the cabinet; Dr A. A. Turayki, foreign secretary; 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary for heavy industries; 'Isa Baba, general secretary in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Yahya Zakariyya, European section head in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi informed President Tito about the achievements which the 1 September Revolution has achieved in the sociopolitical and economic development of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, particularly in the sphere of establishing popular power.

For his part President Tito informed Col al-Qadhdhafi about topical issues and successes in Yugoslavia's sociopolitical development.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi also expressed their anxiety over the unfavorable development of the world situation which is characterized by many crises, clashes and numerous unsettled issues, which leads to further deterioration in international political and economic relations. Detente is still in crisis. The arms race continues, as does competition between the great powers to expand their spheres of influence. All this makes more difficult the settlement of existing hotbeds of crises and creates conditions for new ones to break out.

President Tito and Al-Qadhdhafi devoted particular attention to the development of events in the Middle East. They condemned in the sharpest possible way continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Israel's arrogant conduct and its aggressive policy towards neighboring Arab countries.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed their firm conviction that a permanent and stable peace in the Middle East can be attained only by an integral and just settlement of the crisis. This means Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, a return to their homeland and the formation of a sovereign state. They stressed in particular that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that in its settlement the participation--enjoying all rights--of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people must be guaranteed.

The two sides stressed that partial settlements and separate agreements do not lead to permanent peace and the integral settlement of crises.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi informed President Tito about the decisions of the Arab summit in Baghdad, the decisions of the Arab conference of ministers of foreign affairs and economy in Baghdad, and the decisions of the Islamic conference of ministers of foreign affairs in Fez.

The two sides assessed the summit meeting of Arab countries in Baghdad as a significant contribution to strengthening solidarity and unity of the Arab countries, which represents one of the essential prerequisites for successful struggle against Israeli aggression and for the search for an all-embracing and just settlement of the crisis on the basis of the appropriate decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations, and also of the decisions of the nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade.

The two sides examined the situation in Lebanon which has arisen since the frequent aggressive attacks by Israel aimed at striking a blow at the Palestinian movement and dividing Lebanon. The two sides expressed sharp criticism of this aggressive action.

The two sides expressed the conviction that Arab unity represents an important factor in realizing the aspirations of the Arab countries for national liberation and for safeguarding social and economic progress, and also for the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms.

The two sides emphasized the importance they attach to the development of the situation and relations in the Mediterranean. They consider that the question of European security is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean, as they advocate that the Mediterranean should become a zone of peace and cooperation. Taking this standpoint as their point of departure, the two sides attach importance to the forthcoming meeting in Madrid.

They envisaged that this meeting will contribute to the further relaxation of tension in Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two sides concluded that the African countries are exposed to serious pressures and interference in their internal affairs, and also to attack by colonialism and neocolonialism. They also concluded that the continent has become the battlefield for bloc competition and for the struggle to expand spheres of interest. They expressed the need to respect the principles of sovereignty and independence of countries, and condemned the use of force as a means of settling mutual disputes.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi extend decisive support to the struggle of the peoples of southern African against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They seek effective and consistent implementation of the decisions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Nonalined Coordination Bureau in Maputo, and also strict respect for UN resolutions concerning sanctions against the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. They also decisively condemned and consider to be invalid the so-called elections aimed at imposing satellite regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The two sides emphasized that it is essential to implement without delay the decision on the transition of power to the legitimate representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, represented by the Patriotic Front. They also demand urgent implementation of the UN decision on granting independence to Namibia and full recognition of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides also expressed their support for the struggle of the people of the Western Sahara under POLISARIO leadership and its right to self-determination in accordance with decisions of the United Nations and the OAU.

President Tito expressed his satisfaction over the efforts exerted by the countries bordering on Chad for the realization of national reconciliation in this country.

The two sides expressed grave anxiety over the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and its consequences for peace and stability. They pointed to the serious repercussions which such a situation may have for the nonalined movement. They see a settlement of this crisis with full respect for the UN Charter, the principles of nonalined policy, and also strictly respecting the sovereign rights of all peoples to independence, territorial integrity, and to their own life without outside interference.

The two sides concluded with satisfaction that nonalined policy has become a powerful and influencial force in international relations. It has affirmed itself as an independent and nonbloc factor which represents an element of stability and of positive changes in the world.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi were in accord that the principles of nonalined policy have confirmed their value and significance in the struggle for the democratization of international economic and political relations and for strengthening equal international cooperation, peace and security in the world.

The two sides stressed that today, in particular, it is important for the nonalined countries to work persistently to strengthen the solidarity, unity and capacity for action of the nonalined movement. Only in this way can the nonalined movement continue successfully to struggle for independence and all-round emancipation of the countries and peoples of the world against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid, and against all other forms of domination, hegemony and exploitation.

Taking as their starting point the need for further affirmation of the principles of nonalined policy and for strengthening the positive role of the nonalined movement in world affairs, the two sides pointed out the importance of successful preparations for the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries at the summit level, which is to be held this autumn in Havana, in order that this conference also may represent a new success in the constant upward trend of nonalined policy.

They emphasized that it is essential for the unity and capacity for action of the movement that the nonalined countries structure their relations on the principles of nonalined policy, and that they settle mutual disputes by peaceful means, with full mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of each country. The two sides stressed the importance of respect for nonalined principles and obligations for implementing the resolutions adopted at nonalined conferences. They stated with regret that a number of countries have violated these obligations and have not adhered to the aforementioned principles.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the important role of the nonalined countries in transforming detente into a universal process which should be spread to all spheres of international life and all areas of the world, and which must not be to the detriment of the interests of small countries and liberation movements. In addition they stressed the need for efforts to be exerted to mobilize the process of general disarmament, and they stressed the importance of applying the decisions and recommendations of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The two sides emphasized the important role of the nonalined countries in the efforts to establish new international economic relations aimed at eliminating backwardness and realizing the prosperity and stability of the international economy. In this context they expressed the need for peoples to possess sovereign control over their natural wealth, and to use it to realize their own national goals and for the progress and development of their countries.

In this connection the two sides concluded with anxiety that the efforts so far exerted towards establishing a new economic order have not been crowned with success as a consequence of the inadmissible stance of the developed countries, which have not responded to the just demands of developing countries. The two sides emphasized anew the need for radical changes in the structure of international economic relations, by means of establishing a new international economic order aimed at opening new opportunities to peace and security in the world.

President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi concluded with satisfaction that relations between their two countries are developing very successfully on the basis of full equality in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual trust.

Both sides stated that political cooperation is developing successfully both on the bilateral level and also within the framework of the nonalined movement and the United Nations.

They pointed in particular to the need for more frequent meetings between representatives of the two countries at various levels for consultations on important international issues and for exchanging information and experiences concerning the development of their countries.

The two countries emphasized in particular their satisfaction over the very successful development of cooperation in the economic and scientific and technical sphere, in which major results have been achieved. Both sides expressed their interest in and readiness for further promotion and deepening of all forms of bilateral cooperation and strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

President Tito expressed his thanks to Col al-Qadhdhafi for the hospitality and consideration shown to him and his colleagues during their stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. President Tito invited Col al-Qadhdhafi to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

TANJUG on Aims of Malta Visit

AU022005 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[TANJUG editor Djordje Milosevic commentary]

[Text] As we have announced, President Tito concludes his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah tomorrow and leaves on a visit to Malta. Djordje Milosevic, TANJUG editor, talks on President Tito's visit to this small nonalined Mediterranean country:

President Tito will arrive tomorrow on an official friendly visit to Malta at the invitation of the highest leaders of that country. After Algeria and Libya, this will be an opportunity for an exhaustive and all-embracing exchange of views with the highest leaders of this third friendly nonalined Mediterranean country visited by our president during his present tour. The relations between Yugoslavia and Malta have been marked, especially in recent years, by a close friendly cooperation, especially in the international field. The basis of this cooperation are the adherence of the two countries to the aims of the nonalined movement, mutual interest in stability, cooperation and peace in the Mediterranean as well as in peace and security in Europe and the world in general.

Only a few months ago the last foreign soldiers left this pleasant island. Yugoslavia has always supported the strivings of Malta to acquire full independence. It is also interested in this country's preserving and strengthening its independence and striving for nonalinement, proceeding from the conviction that the strengthening of Malta's independence and its nonalined position is in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean. It is logical to suppose that President Tito will exchange views with his hosts on all aspects of bilateral cooperation, the activities of nonalined countries and the most topical international problems. (?President Tito's) visit, it is expected, will contribute to a further advancement of cooperation between the two nonalined Mediterranean countries marked by friendship.

Arrival in Malta 3 June

LD031448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--President Tito arrived this afternoon on an official friendly visit to Malta. At the international airport of Luqa the guest was welcomed by the president of the republic of Malta, Anton Buttigieg.

The visit to Malta is the last stage of a trip during which the Yugoslav president also visited Algeria and Libya.

Beginning of Tito-Mintoff Talks

LD041332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Valletta--The official talks between President Tito and the prime minister of Malta, Dom Mintoff, began in the Mediterranean Conference Center in Valletta this morning.

The talks are expected to concentrate on the policy of nonalinement, the promotion of Mediterranean cooperation and the development of relations between the two countries. It is believed that there will be particular reference in the talks to the significant forthcoming nonalined gatherings in Colombo and Havana. It is well known that both Malta and Yugoslavia firmly believe in the need to maintain nonalined unity.

The two presidents will also discuss promoting Mediterranean cooperation for which, in the assessment of both sides, many possibilities exist, with the hope that the existing friendly links should be expanded and consolidated even more.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZARKOVIC'S ASIAN TOUR

Statement Upon Return

LD021416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav state delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade today after visiting Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia. Vidoje Zarkovic and the members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and officials of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the arrival were Waikun Samruatruamphon, the Thai ambassador to the SFRY, and Kun Djaelani, Indonesian ambassador to the SFRY.

Delegation members Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, also returned with Vidoje Zarkovic.

On his arrival at the airport in Surcin Zarkovic made the following statement:

"Our visits to Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia gave us an opportunity for an exhaustive exchange of views with these countries' highest-ranking leaders on the most important questions of international relations and bilateral cooperation. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

"In Singapore and Indonesia, which are members of the nonalined movement, we had very useful talks with President Sheares, of Singapore, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Minister of Foreign Affairs Rajaratnam and with Indonesian President Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik, Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Panggabean and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar on the role of nonalined countries and the preparations for the forthcoming meetings of the Nonalined Coordinating Bureau and for the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana.

"We noted with satisfaction the full agreement with which the nonalined movement has affirmed itself as indispensable to mankind in the struggle for peace and for international relations based on equality, as well as in its resolute opposition to any attempts to revise its fundamental principles, change its nonbloc character and orientation or to divide the movement on ideological and other foundations in order to link it with one bloc or another.

"The three sides expressed readiness to make the utmost effort for the full success of the forthcoming significant meetings of nonalined countries with the aim of further strengthening the unity and capabilities of the nonalined movement to insure its greatest possible effectiveness in the resolution of acute international political and economic problems and the preservation of peace and security in the world. We jointly stressed that conflicts between individual countries and in particular between nonalined countries should be solved peacefully, without the use of force and on the principles of the policy of nonalinement and the UN Charter.

"I wish to stress that we had very useful and open talks with Thailand's highest-ranking leaders, King Phumiphon and Prime Minister Kirangsak, and their closest associates on the topical questions of the international situation and hotbeds of crisis, including the latest events in Southeast Asia. During the exchange of views on the international situation we paid particular attention to the crisis in Southeast Asia, which represents a threat to peace not only in that region, but throughout the world, a matter on which we were exhaustively briefed by our hosts. It is our conviction, which is shared by the three countries that we visited, that the way out of this crisis can only be found if the following fundamental principles of relations between states are strictly implemented: the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories; settling of disputes in a peaceful way; respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninterference in the internal affairs of others; and every country's right to decide its internal social development system freely and independently. We were convinced that Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia, together with other members of ASEAN, are interested in and striving to promote cooperation, peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"We also used these visits for a broader exchange of views on the state of and prospects for the further development of bilateral relations. We noted with particular satisfaction that the relations and cooperation between our countries are developing favorably. At the same time we noted the existence of further possibilities for the promotion of mutual cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field, and that readiness was expressed to expand this cooperation. In this connection, the need for more frequent contacts at all levels between Yugoslavia and these countries was emphasized.

"In all three countries we were convinced that their governments and peoples feel sincere friendship for Yugoslavia and deep respect for our president, Comrade Tito.

"On this occasion I would like to thank the governments and peoples of these countries again for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to us during our visits."

Joint Communique With Indonesia

LD022038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta--A joint communique on the talks held during the official friendly visit to Indonesia by the Yugoslavia state delegation, led by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, was published in Jakarta today:

At the invitation of the Indonesian Government Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official visit to Indonesia from 27 May to 1 June. The delegation comprised, in addition to Zarkovic, Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs; and Zlatan Sazunic, SFRY ambassador in Indonesia.

President Suharto received Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who handed him a message from President Tito. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Adam Malik, vice president; Panggabean, coordinating minister for politics and security; Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; and other senior officials of the Indonesian Government carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on topical international issues, on the development of the nonalined movement and the preparations for the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau and for the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries. They also discussed measures which should be taken to promote bilateral relations. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendsip and mutual understanding, an atmosphere which marks the relations between the two nonalined countries. Great closeness of views on all issues discussed was manifested.

In discussing the present unfavorable development of the international situation, the two sides expressed particular concern about the latest events in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa. They stressed the need to resolve conflicts between states by peaceful means in line with the UN Charter and the principles and the policy of the nonalined movement. In coming out decisively against the use of force, which occurs increasingly frequently in relations among states, the two sides confirmed their loyalty to the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in domestic affairs, as well as the right of every people to decide independently on their domestic development and social system.

Particular attention was paid in the talks to the role and activities of the nonalined countries in international events and to the preparations of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries. It was noted with satisfaction that the role of the nonalined movement as an independent factor in the struggle for peace and independence, for the establishment of more equitable international political and economic relations and for the resolving of key problems which encumber today's world, was consolidating continually. The two sides came out decisively against all attempts at revising the basic principles of the nonalined policy and attempts at altering the non bloc character and orientation of the nonalined movement. It was also noted that certain actions were directed at introducing division into the nonalined movement on ideological and other foundations which are contrary to the vital interests of nonalined countries, and that this led to the weakening of the influence of the movement as an independent force in international relations.

The two sides pointed to the exceptional significance of the action aimed at establishing a new international economic order as well as at halting the arms race, and they stressed the need for the further and even more decisive involvement of nonalined countries in resolving these crucial problems on which the stability and further development of today's world depends.

The two sides informed one another about the development of the situation in the regions in which they are. The Yugoslav side made a positive assessment of the ASEAN countries' attempts to promote cooperation, peace and stability in their region.

The significance of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalined Countries in Colombo, at which all the essential issues of the agenda of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries should be discussed, was stressed. The two sides expressed their readiness to work actively for the success of these significant forthcoming gatherings of the nonalined countries, which should contribute to the consolidation of their unity and ability to act.

The two sides consider that the present international economic crisis could not be resolved without restructuring the international economic system. In this connection, the two sides expressed hope that the fifth UNCTAD, which is in progress in Manila, would lead to positive results in the direction of narrowing the gap between the more developed and the developing countries and the establishment of a new international economic system.

The two sides examined in detail the state of bilateral relations. Satisfaction was expressed about the progress achieved recently, but it was noted that significant potential existed for the further expansion of economic cooperation as well as cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, culture and information activity.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, at the behest of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, invited the president of the republic of Indonesia to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. An invitation was also extended to Vice President Adam Malik, and this too was accepted.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the delegation expressed their deep gratitude to the government and the people of Indonesia for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay in Indonesia.

DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COLOMBO NONALINED AMBASSADORIAL MEETING

LD011256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 1 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation to the Colombo meeting of ambassadors and ranking officials of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau, headed by Under Secretary in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, arrived in Colombo this morning. The ambassadorial meeting will open on June 4, prior to the Coordinating Bureau ministerial meeting which begins on June 6.

The Yugoslav delegation includes Permanent Yugoslav Representative to the United Nations Miljan Komatina and other Yugoslav officials.

SUNDIC SAYS COLOMBO MEETING WILL NOT CHANGE NONALINED POLICY

LD022205 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In our topical foreign political commentary we deal with the significance of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo and with the actions preceding that meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

The general conviction is that the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo will confirm the original principles of the policy of nonalinement and that by this the path to the sixth summit will be cleared.

The majority of the countries which are members of the nonalined movement are firmly resolved in their endeavors that the movement must not be anybody's reserve and that the principles adopted at the first summit in Belgrade cannot be altered. The movement must remain an independent political force in the world, united and capable of action, as it has been throughout the 18 years of its existence.

Since the fifth summit in Colombo, the movement has faced, more than in any period before, many difficulties, both inside its own ranks, as well as various external pressures. The majority of these difficulties have not yet been surmounted and some of them will, in all likelihood, remain after the ministerial meeting. However, if one bears in mind that both the course and the outcome of the sixth summit will depend to a considerable extent on the successful course and outcome of the ministerial meeting in Colombo, it is hard to believe that anybody would dare to call into question the sixth summit, and not merely its success but also its taking place.

There can be no haggling whatsoever as regards the principles, such as the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of domination. The nonalined countries must also in the future oppose any interference in their domestic affairs, and in particular they themselves too must refrain from such actions, because one's own security can best be safeguarded if one respects the independence of other countries, their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Yugoslavia is making great efforts to strengthen the unity and ability to act of the nonalined movement. Its share in this, and in particular the numerous meetings by President Tito with statesmen of nonalined countries, are of invaluable significance for the entire movement. At the ministerial meeting Yugoslavia will, together with other countries, do everything possible to have the existing difficulties in the movement overcome but not at the price of foul compromises. Any redirection of the policy of nonalinement is out of the question, as is the involvement of the movement to the benefit of any policy which is incompatible with the movement's principles. This applies both to the tendencies about the so-called natural alliance and to attempts at obtaining the backing of the movement for some kind of actions which are contrary to the principles of nonalinement. Both are equally unacceptable.

In order to eliminate successfully any confusion as regards the future activity of the nonalined movement and to overcome the difficulties in the relations between individual member-countries, the task of the ministerial meeting is to commit itself fully to the defense of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement. A partial success would be equivalent to failure and, therefore, the conviction also prevails which we presented at the beginning--that, is, that the meeting in Colombo will eliminate all obstacles on the way to a successful outcome of the sixth summit.

CAPE VERDE DEFENSE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH LJUBICIC

LD012220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)--Minister of Defense and Security of the Republic of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel da Luz, who last night arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the head of his country's military delegation, talked here this morning with Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and pertained to possibilities for the further development and promotion of relations and cooperation betweeen the armed forces of the two countries. During the stay in Yugoslavia, Minister Silvino Manuel da Luz will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and conduct talks with his host, General Ljubicic, and other Yugoslav officials.